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VOL. XXIII NO. 137 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

150 Doctors Attend Banquet & Are Taken Ill

MAIN PROBLEMS OF INDIAN HISTORY

STUDY FUNDAMENTALS OF NATIONAL LIFE

Plea For Rigorous Application Of Canons Of Research

Sir Shafa'at Ahmed Khan Advocates Co-ordination And Intensive Work And Offers Constructive Suggestions At Poona Congress

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address of Sir Shafa'at Ahmed Khan, who presided over the All-India Modern History Congress, at Poona, held on Saturday:—

The All-India Modern History Congress owes its birth to the foresight and energy of a band of brilliant scholars in Maharashtra, who conceived the idea of organizing a body that will serve as the focus of Indian Historical research, by which the unconnected and the unco-ordinated researches. which have been and are being prosecuted in different parts of India, will be systematised and duly arranged. It will be an authoritative organ of historical scholarship, imbued with the principles which have made history in the West almost an exact science, and guided by canons which are acknowledged to be essential for the objective and scientific study of this subject. The object is one with which every scholar will sympathise, and I have no doubt whatsoever that this lusty baby, fondled with the paternal care and affection, which only the the Maharashtra people know how to bestow, will develop into a powerful and vigorous individual, with tremendous capacity for hard and laborious work, and a graceful plasticity, characteristic of the true child of Maharashtra, capable alike of assimilating new material and initiating new enterprises. The work done by the "Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal" has elicited warm praise from every historical scholar, and no student of seventeenth. eighteenth or nineteenth century Indian history can afford to ignore it. It is of supreme value to students of modern Indian history, and India owes a debt of gratitude to the men who have worked unostentatiously, for a number of years, and placed the history of this period on a secure and firm basis. Mention may be made, in this connection, of the researches conducted by the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Historcal Research Institute of St. Xavier's College, and the works of Hodiwala, Modi and others.

POSITION OF HISTORIANS IN INDIA AND OUTSIDE.

A great deal of research work is being carried on in different parts of India on various periods of Indian history. Necessarily, it is a work of varying degrees of importance. In some cases, where supervision and guidance have been effectively exercised. the results have been excellent. They can compare favourably with the products of some of the best and most authoritative treatises in Germany or England. The data has been carefully sifted, conclusions have been tentatively drawn, and the apparatus of historical criticism has been applied with due regard to the nature of the material and the atmosphere of the period. On the other hand, several works have been published lately, in which racial bias is so palpable and gross, that no historian can approve of them. I do not think that such cases are peculiar to India. On the contrary, you find examples of it throughout the world, where each new Dictator commandeers the University and orders the writing of history according to the strictest principles and practice of 'his theories.'

National drama and national festival, which have invariably been regarded as the most potent agencies for the propagation of national spirit and the creation of national unity, occupy a place, in the highly centralised States, whose value and work are justly appreciated by every Government. In India, private agencies and institutions carry on this work perfunctorily, without effective guidance or far-sighted supervision. I have not adduced these facts for the purpose of advocating bureaucratic control, nor is it my desire to extend the range of Government over spheres of our National life which have been wisely left to private individuals. These examples have been given solely with a view to showing the great difference between the position of the Indian historian and that occupied by his fellow-investigators in other countries. The history of our Motherland may be conceived either as a record of continuous deterioration of intellect and character. with a few happy interludes, or it may be regarded as the orderly, slow development of the Indian people through centuries of confusion and disorder. Neither view would, in my humble opinion, be correct.

NOT AN EXACT SCIENCE.

There are no immutable laws ordaining the development of any people by fixed and regular stages. History has not yet attained the status of an exact science, and human motives and natural forces, which constantly act and react, cannot be calculated in a mathematical form with the precision and rigidity of a geometrical proposition. The Newtonian equipoise, which some historians take for granted, in the fascinating pursuit of mathematical and scientific inquiry, is a clear indication of the necessity of guarding against ideas, imaginatively conceived, by a continued process of makeshift in policy seeking to cover itself by the make-believe of verbiage. This doctrine identifies the real with the ideal and. carried to its logical limits, it will make every stage in our national history the realisation of the highest moral ideal. The Herculian conception of history, when applied to the concrete fact of Indian development will make moral shipwreck of our most cherished traditions and ideals, and condemn us to a pharisaical defence of the most iniquitous acts perpetrated by some of the worst tyrants in some parts of India during the last one thousand years. It surely is not necessary, either for the efficacy of our newborn zeal for "evolutionary history," or for the application of some fanciful scheme conceived in moments of frenzy, to champion fervently a doctrine which is historically inaccurate and morally indefensible.

TRIBUTE TO WORK OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

Proceeding the speaker referred to the excellent work done by the Government of India in preserving the antiquities of this country and fostering research and said: "I am not competent to discuss the work of the Archaeological Department and it does not come within the purview of this Congress. But I feel that the striking work carried on by the Indian Historical Records Commission ought to be gratefully acknowledged by all scholars. It may not be great in bulk, but it is certainly great in promise and greater still in the unique facilities for mutual exchange of views and heart-to-heart discussion, which the meetings of the Indian Historical Records Commission generally provide. As one who has been a member of that body for a number of years. I can say without any hesitation that the inspiration which most of us drew from a concourse of brilliant men, whose names are a household word throughout India, the momentum which such gatherings produced, were of the highest value in fostering a spirit of comradarie among members of our craft. The Commission has undoubtedly done good work and, if financial stringency had not proved the main obstacle. it would have done much more work during the last three years. Mention may also be made of the reports of the Archaeological Department, as well as, memoirs published by them at various periods. Some of the memoirs have been written with special knowledge and deserve careful study by students of Muslim art and architecture. I have not exhausted the list of work done by various bodies in India. Local Governments have not been idle, and both the Bombay and Madras Governments have published very useful calendars and press-lists on the 17th and 18th century. The Madras Records Office was reorganized by Mr. Dodwell with great care and interest and the publications issued from there have been of the greatest value to students of British Indian History. The Punjab Government has also published selections, while the lists published by the Bengal Government have supplemented, in material particulars, information at our disposal. I have confined myself to British India and have not referred to the work done by Indian States.

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION

Ladies and Gentlemen, from this brief analysis of existing Societies it is clear that there is in India a vast amount of unorganized material, and considerable work is being done on important periods of Indian history by Societies and by the provincial and central Governments. I have not mentioned here the labours of private individuals who have carried on their researches without any special aid from organizations. Their number is fairly large and some of them are still happily with us. I may also refer here to the work in Indian History by European savants and scholars. It is a work of special value to us, as it represents the ripe scholarship, the balanced view and dispassionate judgment of a group of men who can truly be called pioneers in their respective fields. A tradition of scholarship was built up by the

(Continued on page 7.)

GRAN CHACO DISPUTE

Agreement For Settlement Reached By Mediators

MATTER TO BE PUT TO ARBITRATION?

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.

An agreement for the settlement of Gran Chaco dispute was reached by mediators. and according to official an communique it is understood the agreement is based on measures for demobilisation and demilitarisation, ruling out the possibility of further hostilities, and submission of the dispute to arbitration, also guaranteed. The agreement will be submitted to the Governments of Paraguay and Bolivia.—Reuter.

SOME SERIOUS CASES

Foul Play Suspected

POLICE ENQUIRY OPENS

(Special Cable)

AMIENS, June 9.

One hundred and fifty doctors out of 200 who attended the French Medical Association banquet are taken ill, some of them seriously.

A Police enquiry is opened, as foul play is suspected.

EX-MINISTER WOUNDED BY BROTHER

Latter Commits Suicide

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BUCHAREST, June 9.

A quarrel over money matters between Mihail Popovici ex-Minister of Finance, and National Peasant Party Government, and his brother Stefan, ended the latter's death and the serious wounding of the former. The quarrel occurred in Mihail's villa, Brasov Stefan allegedly firing at his brother, then turning the revolver on himself.

NEW WORLD RECORD

Parachute Jump From 7,445 Metres

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, June 9.

A new world record in parachute jumping is established by Soviet parachutist Kozulya, who performed a drop from a height of 7445 metres, without oxygen apparatus, thus improving on his jump of 7,226 metres announced the previous day.

FIRST TEST WITH S. AFRICANS

England's Team Announced

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, June 9.

England's test cricketers against South Africans at Nottingham on 15th June will be out of the following team:—

Wyatt (Warwickshire) Captain, Robins, Peebles (Middlesex) Mitchellinnes (Oxford University), Sutcliffe, Leyland, Verity, Bowes (Yorkshire) Hammond (Gloucester) Ames (Kent) Nichols (Essex) D. Smith (Derbyshire).

Davis Cup Matches

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, June 8.

In the Davis Cup Crawford beat Merlin 6/4, 4/6, 6/3, 6/3.

Boussus beat McGrath 6/4, 4/6, 8/6, 6/1.

GAYA MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

PATNA, June 8.

The Governmtnt of Bihar and Orissa have superseded the Commissioners of the Gaya Municipaity for a period of one year from the 5th June, 1935.

They have further directed that Rai Saheb Jayadeva Misra shall, during the aforesaid period of supersession exercise and perform all the powers and duties which may be exercised and performed by the Commissioners whether at a meeting or otherwise.

Maulavi Marul Muda, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector has been appointed in the place of Rai Sahib Jayadeva Misra at Darbhanga for the unexpired portion of 14 months' partial supersession of the Darbhanga Municipality.—United Press.

SITUATION IN N. CHINA EASES

Japan Withholds Threatened Ultimatum

"CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE" SEQUEL

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PEKING, June 9.

The tensity of the situation in North China is relieved with the decision of Japan to withhold the threatened ultimatum in view of the conciliatory attitude of the Chinese Army Chief, General Hoyingching, in closing down the political training department, and dissolving all "secret" anti-Japanese associations. In accordance with the Japanese requests, General Hoyingching has also ordered withdrawal of the third regiment of the Central Government gendarmes out of Peking southward, and the impending evacuation of two Central Government divisions now stationed in Peking.

Colonel Sakai, Japanese Chief of Staff at Tientsin, has expressed satisfaction at General Hoyingching's attitude, but has pointed out the compliance of several demands which have hitherto been not fulfilled depended upon Nanking's decision.

THEIR FINAL JUBILEE DRIVE

Simon Introduces Mayors Of Boroughs To Their Majesties

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 8.

The streets in west and south-west districts of London are newly decorated to-day and gay with flags and flowers when their majesties set out on their final drive arranged in connection with the Jubilee celebrations. Their Majesties received greetings of undiminished warmth as they passed through the streets.

Sir John Simon in the court retinue made his first public appearance in the office of the Home Secretary introduced to their Majesties, mayors of boroughs in the area visited. Shortly after reaching the palace their Majesties left for Sandringham for the Whitsun holiday and are due to return on Wednesday.

Marlborough Beat Wellington

LONDON, June 8.

Marlborough beat Wellington by nine wickets. Wellington 122, Marlborough 292 for three.

Hewan 128, Westwood 75.

Marlborough passed Wellington's total for loss of one wicket.—Reuter.

LOCUSTS DESTROY PADDY CROP

NOAKHALI, June 8.

Information has been received from the interior of the District to the effect that in several parts of Ramganj Police Station a kind of black locusts have been devastating the paddy plants in large scale. Paddy plants and seedlings of a large area of lands have thus been destroyed to the detriment of the interest of the agriculurists.

In previous years also there had been similar outbreak, which, however, was arrested by the timely intervention of the Agriculture Department.—United Press.

"HOLLYWOOD SPEAKS"

PATNA, June 9.

The Local Government have, it is understood, advised all District Officers that it has been pleased to allow the film "Hollywood Speaks" as now certified by the Bombay Boarc of Film Censors, to be exhibited in Bihar and Orissa.—United Press.

PLAN FOR BLACK SHIRT VOLUNTEER CORPS

Fascist Menace In City

Prominent Liberal Knight Said To Be In Communication With Mosley

BOMBAY, June 9.

It is learnt that a move is set afoot in Bombay to form a Fascist Party under the aegis of the Liberal Party with a view to revive it. A prominent Liberal Knight is understood to be behind the move.

Rallying Reactionaries

The idea is to rally all forces in the country that are opposed to the Congress Party and to organise a Volunteer Corps similar to the one organised as counter picket of the Congress during the Civil Disobedience campaign of 1932.

Black Shirt Corps

The inspiration in this regard seems to have come from the British Black Shirts and correspondence with Sir Oswald Mosley, the British Fascist Leader, for the affiliation and guidance of the Party, is understood to be going on.—United Press.

ENDURANCE CYCLING

Bengalee Youth Out To Break World Record

TINNEVELLY, June 8.

Mr. D. L. Nag of Chittagong, who has undertaken an All-India cycle tour, says that so far he has covered Burma, North India, Bombay and West Coast and traversed about 21,000 miles on cycle and adds that one of his objects is to try to attain the word's record in endurance cycling.—United Press.

SWELTERING HEAT IN GAYA

Frequent Cases Of Sun Strokes

GAYA June 8.

The town is passing through a wave of sweltering heat. The temperature has gone up to 115 degrees and cases of sun-stroke are frequent.—United Press.

EDUCATION OF HARIJANS

COONOOR, June 8.

Definite proposals have now been formulated with regard to the utilisation of the contriloution from the Harijan Sevak Sangha Fund:—

As at present arranged, the programme includes the opening of a night school in a Harijan centre at Coonoor, free distribution of books, slates, etc., to Harijan school-going children, repairing of the Harijan temple at Kotagiri and the award of scholarship to a Harijan boy for prosecuting studies at Kodambakam.—United Press.

WELLS FOR HARIJANS

CALICUT, June 8.

The Malabar District Board considered the letter of the Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Malabar District Branch, stating that a sum of Rs. 500 has been set apart for the construction of wells for the benefit of Harijans in the District, and requesting the Board to supplement the above grant with an equal amount from the Board's funds for their maintenance and agreeing to hand over the wells to the Board as soon as they are completed and passed a resolution stating that it is willing to sanction Rs. 500 and requesting the sum to give them more details about the same.—United Press.

M. L. C. RESIGNS SEAT ON C. P. COUNCIL

Protest Against Govt. Decision To Abolish Courts

JUBBULPORE, June 9.

As a mark of protest against the decision of the Local Government to abolish the combined court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge and Subordinate Judge, First Class, from the Narsingpur Sub-Division, Mr. Arjunlal, M.L.C., from Narsingpur Constituency, has submitted resignation from his seat in the Central Provinces Legislative Council.—United Press.

QUARRY DIGGING FATALITY

GWALIOR, June 9.

A landslide, resulting in the death of a labourer and serious injuries to others, is reported to have occurred near village Shuskar in Gwalior State.

From details available it appears that the men were excavating in a quarry, when a part of the hillside collapsed burying them under the debris, workmen rushed to their rescue, and on removing the earth, one man was found dead, while four others were removed to a hospital in a precarious condition.—United Press.

REWARDS FOR CAPTURE OF DACOITS

GWALIOR, June 9.

An announcement has been made by the Government of Gwalior State of rewards of Rs. 150, Rs. 100 and Rs. 100 respectively for the capture of the notorious dacoits, Thakur Bhapat Singh, Pheran Singh and Binda.—United Press.

VILLAGE REDUCED TO ASHES

JUBBULPORE, June 9.

A serious fire, which completely obliterated the village of Khajuri, is reported to have occurred. The fire originated in a thatched house and fanned by strong winds, spread rapidly and reduced the whole village to ashes. Several heads of cattle were destroyed, but no loss of human life is reported.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A House Surgeon M. B. B. S. for Labour Union Hospital. Pay Rs. 100|-, with free quarters. Apply, Dr. A. N. Tankaria, Medical Officer, Labour Union Hospital, Ahmedabad. (1198).

Applications are invited from the Registered Medical Graduates for the post of the House Surgeon at the Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel Bombay. Applicants are requested to see the Secretary before 15th June at the Hospital. (4334.)

Wanted:—An experienced mid-wife and Nurse required with B. P. N. A. qualifications for the Moray Dispensary Malvan. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 50 p.m. Applications should be submitted to the undersigned, stating terms, experience, qualifications, etc. on or before the 18th June 1935. (Sd.) Khan-saheb Shaik Ahmad. Chairman, Dispensary Committee, Malvan. (4190).

Wanted experienced B.A.L.T. as incharge, Female Teachers' Training school. Pay Rs. 150—10—250. Experienced High School and Anglo Vernacular Middle passed as Head and Assistant mistresses, pay Rs. 60—3—90, Rs. 40—1—50—1—60 respectively. Possibility of these grades being improved as Rs. 60—3—90—6—120 and Rs. 40—3—70—4—90 respectively but not guaranteed. Appointments on a year's probation in the first instance. Provident Fund benefits after confirmation. Only female candidates need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned before June 30, 1935. Director of Education, Government of Jodhpur, Jodhpur. (1193)

Wanted A Graduate with English and Sanskrit to work as an Assistant Teacher in a High School. Two years' binding essential. Apply stating age, qualifications, minimum salary expected, etc., to:—The Head Master, S. H. High School, Dholka, Dist. Ahmedabad. (1182).

Wanted a Hindu Lady Doctor of L.C.P.S. status to take charge of Zenana Dispensary Nathdwara. Pay Rs. 120 to 150 according to qualification. Apply for particulars to the Medical Officer, Nathdwara (Mewar). 1175

26. BOARDING HOUSES

Ladies such as teachers, nurses and students wishing to have decent lodging and food arrangements should write about their willingness to join a self-supporting club to be started by the Girgaum Co-operative Institute C|o Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay, 4. (4329).

Unique Opportunity:—Highly cultured Gujerati middle-aged couple can take in limited number of resident girl wards. Excellent boarding and lodging and parental care provided. No boys. Write Box 4326, "Bombay Chronicle"

44. MEDICAL.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle. Stockists:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (4266).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitious people for jobs enrol at once Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel. Imparts expert training in all commercial subjects for all examinations. 90 per cent students secured jobs. (4335).

Pass Matriculation in one year after the 5th standard or B.A. (Cambridge) in 2 years after the Matriculation. Failed Matrics can join Intermediate (Bombay University) or B.A. (Calcutta) passing the Senior and Higher Cambridge examinations in one year only. Prospectus for one anna, Principal, Central College, Fort, Belgaum. (4337).

Learn:—Electrical and Radio Engineering. City and Guilds London Diplomas. Low charges. Recognised instructions. Prospectus on three annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10 (4318).

American Dental College—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. 4307

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

When Domestic Small-Loan-Difficulties Arise, Bombay-Middle-Classes, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4268).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agents Wanted—Applications are invited on handsome commission and salary up to Rs. 150 per month to introduce silk sarris and suitings manufactured in our mills. Apply to:—The Punjab Textile Mills, Ravi Road, Lahore (Punjab). (4328).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Wire Stitching Machines and Hand Lever Perforating Machines of German Makes and English made Cutting Machines Several Sizes. V. M. Varma Khetwady, Bombay 4. (4336).

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (ID-E-MILAD & ZARTHOST-NO-DISO) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th June, 1935. 1179

FOR SALE.

2 FEMALE ELEPHANTS.

Heights. 5'-2" and 5'-6" respectively.

For further particulars please apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, South Coorg, Mercara. (1201).

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.

NOTICE.

ADMISSIONS in the University in the Session 1935-36 will be held on the following dates. The last date for receiving applications for admission to the B. T. Class only is 1st June, 1935.

4th and 5th July, 1935.
1. Boarders to all Classes except M.A. & M.Sc.

6th and 8th July, 1935.
2. Day-Scholars to all Classes except M.A. & M.Sc.

8th July, 1935.
3. M.A. & M.Sc. Classes (both Boarders & Day Scholars).

N.B.—(1) Students selected for admission to the B. T. Class will be interviewed at the Training College, for final selection on the 2nd and 3rd July, 1935.
(2) Prospectus can be had from the Registrar.

(1054).

MESSRS. ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Original Certificates in respect of 10 shares, Nos. 582, 1645, 1751, 4212, 4582, 4981, 6457, 6651, 7567 and 8214 of Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Soonabai Merwanji are reported to have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 2 months to the Registered Office of this Company, 16, Bank Street, Fort—Bombay, otherwise, duplicate certificates of the same will be issued to the above named owner.

4330

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA SHARE APPLICATIONS.

Successful Applicants for Reserve Bank of India Shares, who are holders of receipts numbered between 10,001 and 20,000 issued by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay Local Head Office, are hereby informed that allotment letters have been received and will be delivered on personal application at the Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or to a duly authorised representative bearing a letter of Authority from the applicant. Receipts should accompany applications for Allotment Letters.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th June, 1935. (1199)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 17th June, 1935 at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Interpellations.
2. Letters from Mr. D. K. Ghanekar, Assistant Superintendent, Municipal Marathi Boys' Schools—Regarding alleged disregard by the Schools Committee of his seniority claims.

3-11. Letters from the authorities of the (3) American Marathi Mission School for the Blind; (4) Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society; (5) Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children; (6) Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital; (7) Khan Bahadur Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital; (8) Society for the Protection of Children in Western India; (9) Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital; (10) Nalgaum Social Service Centre and (11) Dhanwantary Arogya Mandir—Forwarding the Annual Reports, etc. of their respective institutions.

12. Letter from the Secretary, Municipal Marathi Relieving Teachers' Association—Requesting that the Corporation's decision in the matter of the re-employment of the Relieving Teachers, etc., be expedited.
13. Letter from Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors—Regarding the leasing of certain plots at Nowroji Hill Estate.
14. Letters from Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim, M.B.E.—Applying for some relief in the ground rent of a plot in Sandhurst Road East Estate leased by him.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

15. Regarding the revision of the scale of fees to be charged in respect of the stones at the Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada.
16. Regarding the question of making a grant-in-aid of the Seva Mandir conducted by the Bhagini Samaj at Bellasis Road.
17. Regarding the scale of fees for stacking building materials, etc., in the undeveloped Municipal areas of Dadar and Mahim.
18. Recommending an additional Budget grant for payment of Government non-agricultural assessment in respect of land occupied by the Municipal bungalows at Koli Kalyan.
19. Recommending an additional grant to meet certain outstanding claims for pensions, etc.
20. Regarding the provision of water mains in certain Port Trust Estates, etc.
21. Regarding the provision of a temporary shed at the Arthur Crawford Market.
22. Regarding the procedure to be followed in making payments in the case of lost Municipal Debentures.
23. Forwarding the Commissioner's returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized work.
24. Regarding the appointment of an Acting Chief Clerk in the Schools Committee's office to a post held in abeyance, etc.
25. Recommending an additional Budget Grant to meet the payment of an Honorarium to Mr. D. A. Pai, retired Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum, for carrying on the duties of the post.
26. Recommending an additional Budget Grant to meet the expenditure for putting up labels, etc., on the exhibits in the Victoria and Albert Museum.
27. Statements of Budget Transfers sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

28. Regarding alleged irregularities in the management of the Bombay Improvement Trust Foras Road Chawls.
29. Regarding the question of permitting the lessees of certain plots in the Princess Street Scheme to construct a Mandap on the central open space.
30. Regarding an application for leasing a Municipal Plot in the Hornby Road Ballard Pier Scheme.

Schools Committee's Letters—

31. Requesting sanction to certain teachers being posted in the 2nd year grade as a special case.
32. Applying for an increase of Rs. 1,00,000 in the Primary Education grant for the year 1935-36.
33. Regarding the payment of grant to certain institutions such as the Seva Sadan, etc.
34. Reporting on a complaint regarding the termination of the services of a teacher.
35. Regarding amendment of rules for the award of grants-in-aid to private primary Schools in Bombay.
36. Reporting on a complaint regarding the termination of the services of a relieving teacher.
37. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

Letters from the Municipal Commissioner—

38. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of 1935.
39. Forwarding a quarterly statement of water brought into the City and the suburbs from the various lakes.
40. Forwarding the Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
41. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in April 1935.
42. Forwarding half-yearly statements showing the public roads, streets, etc., metalled and repaired and the new roads taken over and declared public.
43. Forwarding a statement showing the balances due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India and the Municipal Security Holders.
44. Requesting sanction to the extension of the lease of certain plots in Scheme 29 of the City Improvement Trust for a further period of five years
45-47. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., for or on behalf of Municipal labour staff.
48. Government letter—Regarding financial assistance to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for loss of income due to abolition of Cotton Duty, etc.
49. Letter from Mr. V. S. Velinkar—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.
50. Letter from Mr. M. I. Rowjee—Resigning his appointment as the Corporation's representative on the Managing Board of the Crescent Free Hospital.
51. Letters from the Schools Committee—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

52. From Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal—Regarding the preparation of a list of unbooked Municipal Properties.
53. From Dr. D. N. Saher—Regarding the use of sachharine in aerated waters, etc., and its effects.
54. From Miss Maniben L. Kara—For amending the Municipal Act so as to do away with communal representation on the Schools Committee.
55-60. From Mr. Keshao Ganesh Tambe—(55-59). For obtaining reports from the Commissioner regarding (55) the advisability of allowing access to property-holders across the proposed Tulsi Pipe Line Road, etc. (56) the construction of footpaths in the Dadar Hindu Colony; (57) the planting of trees in the Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Improvement Trust; (58) the flooding, etc., of Vincent Road; and (59) the desirability of deleting from the leases of City Improvement Trust plots the clause restricting their user to residential purposes only; and (60) For requesting the B. E. S. & T. Co. to pave the footpaths along their tracks between Dadar Tram Terminus and Poibavdi, Parel.
61-62. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For obtaining reports from the Commissioner regarding (61) Lighting arrangements on the road leading from the Antop Hill Level Crossing gate to the Durgah; and (62) the question of laying out the reclaimed site of the Dighi Tank as a recreation ground.
63-64. From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar—For obtaining reports from (63) the Schools Committee regarding the working of the Central Schools, and (64) the Standing Committee for amending the Provident Fund Regulations so as to safeguard the claims of the widow or children of a deceased subscriber to the Fund.
65-66. From Mr. I. S. Patel—(65) Regarding the advisability of opening a dispensary at Dharavi; and (66) For requesting Government to support in the Legislative Council Mr. R. R. Bakhale's Bill for restricting the hours of work for employees working in shops.
67. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting the Law, etc., Committee to expedite their report on the proposal for the creation of an independent Audit Department, etc.
68. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—Regarding the feasibility of letting Municipal lamp posts for the display of advertisement boards.
69. From Mr. S. C. Cambata—For appointing certain additional members on the Committee regarding the working of the Departments under the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements).
70-71. From Dr. Homi J. Pavri—For (70) protesting against the location of a liquor shop close to a fire temple at Shankersheth Road etc. and (71) requesting the B. E. S. and T. Co., to provide a tramway stopping station between the corner of Grant Road and Charni Road junction.
72. From Dr. P. G. Solanki—For expediting the acquisition of land at Chandanwadi for the disposal of the dead bodies of the depressed classes, etc.
73. From Mr. Mahommed Suleman Mitha—Regarding the question of continuing the refund the Town Duty on Lissa Sugar.
74-75. From Dr. D. G. Tendulkar—For requesting the Commissioner (74) to revise the present method of seizing goods, found encroaching upon public streets, etc., and (75) to enforce strict supervision over imported milk in July and August, etc.
76-77. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—(76) For amending the Municipal Provident Fund Regulations so as to bring them in line with the Port Trust, Railways and Government Regulations in that behalf; and (77) regarding nuisance caused by the night-working of the Victoria Mills at Gamdevi.
78 From Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha—Regarding the desirability of providing drains, lights, etc., along the road leading from Gowari Level Crossing to Antop Hill.
79. From Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan—For obtaining a report from the Works Committee regarding the fire at Mahomedali Road, etc.
80. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—Regarding the desirability of laying out for recreation purposes the area reserved for a garden to the west of Cadell Road opposite Shivaji Park.
81. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—Regarding the nuisance caused to the residents of Gamdevi by the soot emitted by the Chimney of the Victoria Mills.
82. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For extending the Corporation's sympathy to the relatives of the deceased in the fire at Mahomedali Road, etc.
83. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For requesting the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to extend their lines from King's Circle to the culvert below the Harbour Branch Railway at Matunga.
84. From Mr. Behram N. Karanjia—Regarding the question of refunding the Town Duty on Lissa sugar.
85. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report regarding the fire at Mahomedali Road, etc.
86. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—Regarding the inspection of buildings in the City in which Municipal Schools are located.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 8th June, 1935.
1202

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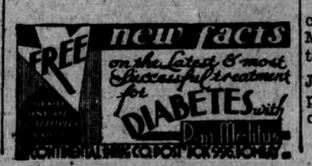
AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES KHANGUM COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th June, 1935, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.



Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits mentioned in the Schedules of NARANDAS MOTILAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, who was carrying on joint family business as Bullion Merchant, under the name and style of Motilal Vijbhukhandas and was residing at the time of his death in the family house at Fanaswadi, without the Fort of Bombay Deceased.

HARIYANTLAL NARANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Bullion Merchant, son of the above deceased and Manager or Karta of the Hindu joint family, residing at Fanaswadi, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 4th day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, and in the twenty-sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

J. H. MAJUMDAR.

The 4th day of June, 1935.
Messrs. MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(1195)

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE of very valuable immovable properties known as "Patka Manzil" at the corner of Sandhurst Road and Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, and "Patka Mansion" at Bhendy Bazaar, on the following days at their respective premises, under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Tar Mahomed Haji Mahomed Patka and Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Patka and on behalf of the owners.

"Patka Manzil" Sale on Monday the 17th June 1935 at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece of leasehold land admeasuring about 600 sq. yds. with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and four upper floors situate at Plot No. 27 of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay bearing New Survey Nos. 4609 to 4612 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 3597 Bhuleshwar Division (The correct C. S. No. as intimated by the Collector of Bombay is 1|3597 of Bhuleshwar Division) and Municipal C. Ward Nos. 8064, 8065, 8066, 8067, and 8068 and Street Nos. 355-358, 360-362, 364-366, 368-370, 372-374, 376, 378-380 and 382.

"Patka Mansion" Sale on Tuesday the 18th June, 1935, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece of leasehold land admeasuring about 820 sq. yds. with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and four upper floors situate at Plots Nos. 4 and 5 of the Sydenham Road Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, bearing New Survey Nos. 3042, 3041, and Cadastral Survey Nos. 4|1288 and 5|1288 Mandvi Division and Municipal B Ward Nos. 2222, 2223, 2224 2220 and 2221, Street Nos. 157-159, 1-25, 25a 147-155.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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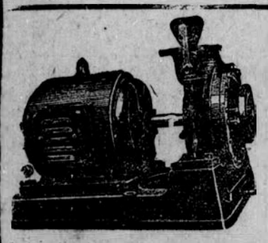

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1933	...	...	...	1,29,17,000
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Two Prizes For Best Works In Hindi And Urdu

Mr. Tara Chand, General Secretary, Hindustani Academy, U.P., Allahabad writes:

The Hindustani Academy has decided to award during the year 1935-36, two prizes for the two best works in Hindi and Urdu prose published after January 1930.

Prose works may include Novels, Short stories, Plays and Essays on Literary Criticism or Historical and Scientific subjects.

In awarding the prizes the chief consideration for judging the works shall be:—

(a) That the work is written in Literary form and the Style is interesting and simple.

(b) That the subject matter of the work is of general interest.

Books for the prize competition should be submitted to the Office of the Hindustani Academy on or before the 30th of September 1935. Seven copies of the book should be sent which may not be returned.

HER FATHER'S ALLEGED DEMAND FROM ACCUSED

RANGANAYAKI'S STATEMENT DURING CROSS-EXAMINATION IN "ENTICEMENT CASE"

After replying in the affirmative to the question whether her father visited her while she stayed in Bombay at Lamington Road with Mr. R. N. Kapur, Mrs. Ranganayaki Ammal stated that her father demanded Rs. 5,000 from the accused.

Her father, she alleged, consented to let her live with the accused, if the sum was paid to him.

Three or four months before her marriage, Ranganayaki stated, she was taken away by one Mrs. Dickson because of her ill-treatment at home. Her widowed sister, Rukhu, also went with her.

She admitted her sister though widowed was re-married in December, 1934, with the consent of her father.

HER HUSBAND'S QUESTIONS

Witness continuing stated to the Court that her husband asked her on her third night of visit "all sorts of rubbish questions." He then asked her to get out and said: "I will wash my hands of the affair; we will get separation in the Court."

Continuing she said she got a "Notice" from her husband in September, 1934. She intimated her father about it.

Court: What did your father say?—He said "Rather than stay with this man, you can earn your living by studying."

At this time (September, 1932), she had not written any letter to the accused.

The defence counsel stated that the accused came on the scene only from October, 1933.

She left for Bangalore in November, 1933. She selected the place and her sister, Vedavalli, knew of her proposed trip. Her sister, and later her father went thither.

The accused talked to her at the Bangalore Station in the presence of her father.

Once her father went with the accused in a car, while at Bangalore.

She stayed at Madras after her return from Bangalore for five days. It was at this time that herself, her parents and her brothers paid a condolence visit to her husband but were turned out of his house.

Witness informed the accused that her husband had discarded her. And it was at her suggestion that a lawyer was consulted.

AT LAMINGTON ROAD

On February 25, 1935, when she was staying at Lamington Road, her father visited her. She stated that her father demanded Rs. 5,000 from the accused. If this was paid him, he would allow her to live with the accused.

Court: What did the accused say?—The accused wired to his brother in the presence of my father, "Remit 5,000 Telegraphically."

At this stage, the Court rose for the day and the case was adjourned to Tuesday.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the complainant while Mr. A. R. Gadkari assisted by Mr. M. G. Vyavaharkar defended the accused.

HARLEM REVISITED

I was an undergraduate when I heard the legend of Harlem. According to the legend, Harlem was the Mecca of the Negro, the Promised Land for those Negroes who yearned for freedom and self-expression that had no chance in the hinterlands. I heard much about the New Negro and the Negro Renaissance in the arts. I was credulous enough to believe that legend and yearned for the end of my formal education that I might enjoy what Harlem had to offer. The legend, of course, travelled far, even across to Europe. Carl Van Vechten published a best seller, "Nigger Heaven," which published the night life of Harlem. Claud McKaye, a Negro poet, followed with a novel, "Home to Harlem," which depicted that section of Manhattan as a haven for Negroes seeking the true happiness, writes George Chester Morse in "The Commonweal."

As a student, I made brief excursions there. I found it to be a city of black folks, a microcosm indeed, teeming and busting with life, spreading both uptown and downtown. There was a hegira of Negroes there who like myself believed in the legend. I saw colorful parades as the adherents of Marcus Garvey marched with the hope of the Negro's place in the sun by autonomy somewhere in Africa.

I found it to be a place of dark laughter and gay music. I visited studios where Negro artists and pseudo artists gathered and talked of the New Negro and self-expression in true Greenwich Village style. Tourists came in droves to visit choice places of interest. The books about Harlem had created a boom in night club patronage.

Of course, that was during the Coolidge era when the fever of making money was at its height. There was a great influx of Negroes from the South, and living quarters in that sacred precinct were at a premium. Landlords were getting rich, for an inferior railroad apartment earned as much as dol. 70 and dol. 80 for them. There was little protest made about these exorbitant rentals, and many Harlemites met that problem by taking in borders or staging rent parties where liquor and gambling proved profitable for them. There were sordid stories told of this terrible maladjustment. I remember one that dealt with the evil of overcrowding. One Harlem tenant rented most of his rooms to men who occupied the beds in shifts. The children of these tenants had no place to sleep and remained in the streets until dawn when they might find room to rest. But all the reports of maladjustment went unheeded, for the ballyhoo of Harlem superseded the sober facts of social and economic maladjustment.

There was little unemployment then. Those who didn't work lived off their wits. They were chiefly ne'er-do-wells policy gamblers and boot-leggers. Domestics were in great demand, and the general boom gave employment to many. Negroes of Harlem were not paying income taxes, but they had faith in the system and believed that a greater prosperity lurked somewhere in the horizon. When you walked up Seventh Avenue on a Sunday afternoon in spring or summer, the promenade of Harlemites convinced you that there must have been some basis for the legend.

The average Harlemite saw little connection with the crash of October, 1929, and his fate. He learned in a realistic fashion that Negroes were the last to be hired and the first to be fired. Harlemites were losing their menial jobs. Business houses and factories were using just a few of their workers. The depression had begun and a few Harlem churches had begun to organize soup kitchens. At the end of 1934, the Urban League had released an alarming report. A survey had revealed that 30 percent of Harlemites were on relief. The mortality rate had increased after a period of improvement. Negro children were showing the visible effects of malnutrition Furniture of dispossessed families was a common sight in the streets. Harlem was no longer a city of dark laughter. There were feeble efforts of protest. The studios had changed into radical groups. The Communities began to gather its converts in the fertile field. Tenants organized rent strikes. Bitter Harlemites began to picket white merchants and store-keepers who employed no Negroes.

Harlem had changed since the first day I walked up Seventh Avenue and saw a Garvey parade. The idle were everywhere, talking in groups, wondering if the depression would ever lift. Policy gambling with the odds of 999 to I seemed to be the only hope to many impoverished Negroes who staked their pennies and nickels and dimes on the returns of a number. I discovered many educated Negroes working on temporary white collar projects, despairing of the future, coming to grips with the horrible social and economic factors undermining the community.

Scattered here and there were the kingdoms of Father Divine, who overawed many impoverished and ignorant Harlemites into believing he was God by his succor of food and shelter. A little brown man being regarded as a Messiah would have been impossible before the crash. But to a group bewildered by the turn of events, he has given a spiritual rebirth that is accompanied with enough business acumen to keep body and soul of his adherents together.

I saw yellow, brown and black girls on the streets soliciting trade. There is little work, for Negro girls. They stand in doorways or sit at windows with painted faces to attract passers-by, keeping an alert eye upon the police. The well-dressed men that I saw in the neighbourhood were the pimps who make their income off these prostitutes. These girls do not smile unless they smile for business. I saw crowds gathered about speakers who were talking about a class struggle about unions, and the inadequacy of relief. Everywhere a feeling of resentment was smouldering waiting for something to kindle it.

It came. A Puerto Rican youth was caught stealing a knife in a department-store in Harlem. When he fought his captors, a Negro girl screamed and spread reports of his being beaten. A hearse in the vicinity was enough to convince someone that the boy had been killed. The news spread like wildfire. A mob of Harlemites gathered. They pushed aside the police who attempted to curb them. Their resentment against conditions burst into violence Stores were attacked windows were broken and stocks pillaged. Papers claimed there was a race riot. But it was no race riot. It was a riot of blacks conscious now of being exploited for years. When I saw the damaged area where police patrolled the streets, I remembered the legend of Harlem as I did the fairy tales told to me by a brown girl who had a class of little Negro boys.

WAGES AND PURCHASING POWER

In his annual Report submitted to the International Labour Conference, the Director of the I.L.O., Mr. Harold Butler, gives a survey of the measures adopted in the various countries for dealing with the economic depression. His conclusion is that indications do not point to the success of the ordinary methods used to meet previous depressions. On the contrary, there seems to be good ground for thinking that those Governments which have adopted "unorthodox" measures have, on the whole, succeeded better than those which have relied on the traditional processes of deflation.

As regards wage reductions in particular, the impression gained in the last two years—that the reduction of costs mainly at the expense of wages has not yielded the expected results—is further confirmed. The experience of 1934 in Great Britain and the United States appears to the Director to bear out the view that in countries where wages and salaries represent a very large proportion of the aggregate purchasing power of the nation the prosperity of industry is intimately bound up with the rise and fall of the incomes of wage and salary earners. In Great Britain weekly rates rose slightly in 1934 to 96 per cent. of the 1929 level. Cuts were wholly or partly restored in the public services, on the railways and in some other industries. In the United States hourly earnings averaged 98 per cent. of the 1929 figure and weekly earnings 75.6 during the first nine months, as against 83 and 68 in 1933. It is noticeable, and probably not without significance, that in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Poland, where wages continued to decline, little or no reduction of unemployment took place.

Circumstances have changed, and under modern conditions what may have been true in the past now no longer holds. In particular, it is possible to attach too much significance to the promotion of exports. A single-minded determination to force down wages in order to increase the volume of sales abroad may well prove detrimental to wider economic issues.

IMPORTANCE OF HOME MARKET.

"After all, the great bulk of national production must find its outlet in the home market—in other words, must be bought by the people of the country, the great majority of whom are wage and salary earners. That is to say, the amount of money in internal circulation, the velocity of its circulation and its distribution among the various sections of the community remain the decisive factors in determining the volume of purchasing power available to absorb the product of industry. Further-more, even in respect of international trade, to concentrate solely upon measures for promoting exports is a shortsighted policy. It is of little avail to be in a position to compete successfully upon the world market if the purchasing power of the various countries remains low and if these countries are surrounding themselves with impassable trade barriers. Looking at the world as a whole, what is fundamentally necessary is not merely to encourage exports but to promote the ability and willingness to accept imports. This again is largely a question of adequate purchasing power. Only if the ability to consume is keeping pace with the ability to produce in each of the several countries will there be a readiness to accept imports and to work towards the progressive removal of the barriers to trade."—(I. L. O. Bulletin).

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Imprisoned In A Living Tomb Till He Was Rescued

Press Correspondent's Story Of His Narrow Escape In Quetta 'Quake

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Mr. N. N. Khosla, Associated Press correspondent at Quetta, was among those who were saved from the debris. He lost his wife and child and niece, but along with him his mother and sister were saved. Mr. Khosla arrived in Lahore by one of the relief trains on Wednesday.

Giving his experiences Mr. Khosla said that theirs was a one-storey building on Archer Road. There had been a stiff cold breeze blowing during the previous evening and all of them had slept well protected from the cold blast. His mother, sister and wife were awake at the time of the earth tremor as they were attending on a patient. He himself was fas asleep. There was first a slight "warning" tremor, which Mr. Khosla's sister took for one of those passing shakes which are common at Quetta. But in the next moment the tremor developed into a violent up and down movement and the womenfolk after waking Mr. Khosla made a rush for the back door as it took them the quickest to the garden. Two or three seconds more and they would have been in the back verandah. Had they been here when the last and most violent shaking occurred, they would all have been killed because an adjacent two storey building immediately crashed on their verandah.

UNDER LIVING TOMB

As it was, the roof of their house crashed when the whole household consisting of about six including a servant were almost at the door to the verandah. The party were imprisoned in a sort of living tomb almost four feet square and about three feet high. Bricks weighing several maunds fell on Mr. Khosla's feet imprisoning him and later inducing a feeling almost of paralysis. They were all closely huddled together. Mr. Khosla's wife with their small son were the first victims. Mr. Khosla could hear faint noises outside but he himself could not raise a voice loud enough for others to hear. For about three hours they lay like that waiting for death. Then the sound of feet came nearer—friends and neighbours inquiring about them. Mr. Khosla tapped on the roof which was touching his head and asked the rescuers to lift the corrugated iron sheets. These were lifted and propped up and the bricks were removed one by one and a hole enough to pull each individual out was made.

TERRIFIC JUMBLE

This kind of rescue work was extremely difficult in the darkness in the light of kerosene lamps—such of them as could be found. It was performed by friendly neighbours, after they had first given their immediate attention to their own relatives. But most of the houses had fallen in such mighty heaps, beams over brick walls and more bricks and earth, and the whole debris was such a terrific jumble that even one's own relatives could not have rescued one from underneath a house without the help of a large number of hands equipped with excavating implements. Early in the morning the military arrived and wherever a sound was heard, they joined in the rescue work.—A. P.

SENTENCES OF THE SCHUTZBUND LEADERS

(IFTU) The Austrian Government has condemned twenty-four leaders of the Schutzbund to excessively long terms of imprisonment. These men were arrested several days before the insurrection in February 1934, and before the proclamation of the state of siege and state of war. They cannot therefore be sentenced so severely for a crime which they manifestly could not have committed: the insurrection, and they are not being condemned for the concealment of arms nor for having organised [illegible] militia, since not only has the Government tolerated and in some cases even utilised these militias and arms, but it openly approved of the arming and military organisation of the other Austrian political parties, the opponents of the Socialists, and, what is even worse, the opponents of the National Constitution. As a matter of fact, the Government has no solid grounds at all for sentencing the Schutzbund leaders. Not only did it hesitate for a long time before beginning the prosecutions, but at certain times it had even thought of abandoning them; that was when it thought to have definitely subdued the Austrian proletariat by the sanguinary repression in February, the terror of the concentration camps and by forcing the workers into joining the Fascist "United Trade Union."

For some months it has been apparent to all, however, that this undertaking has reached a deadlock. The workers' opposition is more energetic than ever, and causes anxiety to the already tottering regime of Schuschnigg. And it is thus that Schuschnigg is trying to take his revenge on the twenty-four hostages which he has been able to hold at his mercy with some semblance of legal justification. The scandalous severity of the sentences has been dictated solely by the desire for vengeance of the dictator, who feel his position becoming ever more compromised.

Such procedure, far from profiting its authors or consolidating their position, has never done anything else than hasten their own fall. The conscience of the world must energetically protest against such a denial of justice and must demand immediate compensation. The public opinion of the civilised nations, by unanimous and vigorous demonstration, can put a stop to such scandalous proceedings and tear the victims from their executioners. The Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

SCRIPT REFORM ... COMMITTEE MEETING

WARDHAGANJ, June 8.

Kaka Kalelkar, Chairman and convener of the Script Reform Committee, announces that the first meeting of the Committee will be held at Wardha on 25th of June at 3-30 p.m

Gandhiji has promised to attend.—A. P.

HINDI SCRIPT IMPROVEMENT

Lipi-Samiti Calls For Suggestions For Reform

Kaka Kalelkar, Chairman of the Hindi Lipi-Samiti, writes:—

On the recommendation of the Lipi-Parished (Script Conference) recently held at Indore, the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan of Prayag has appointed a Committee for recommending necessary improvements in the Nagari Script. The problem of making the Nagari script easier and more scientific and better suited for printing and typing has been engaging the attention of many public workers and enterprising printers. It is high time some central body co-ordinated their efforts and arrived at a solution and framed a scheme acceptable to the general public interested in the use of the Nagari script.

BASIS FOR CO-OPERATION

Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati have been using the Nagari script in one form or another. Bengalee, Assamese, Oriya; Gurumukhi and Sharda scripts are more or less variants of the Nagari script. People using all these scripts are primarily interested in the improvement of the Nagari script. Other scripts like Tamil, Telugu, Kannadi and Malayalam also are based on the Sanskrit scheme of sounds (Varnamala). Any improvement in the Nagari script is bound to influence the Southern scripts also. The inter-provincial use of Sanskrit since ancient times and the spread of Hindi as the modern national language, have made the problem of improving the Nagari script an all-India question.

MAHATMA'S INTEREST

Mahatma Gandhi, the President of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan for this year, is taking keen personal interest in the matter and it is hoped that if public opinion is focussed on the subject through proper co-operation, a workable solution can be arrived at within a reasonable time.

All persons and institutions interested in this national problem are requested to be active and send in their suggestions and schemes with necessary plates and instructions as early as possible. These will be discussed in the Committee and place before the public in due time.

MILITARY ACADEMY'S SUCCESSFUL CADETS

SIMLA, June 8.

The following communique has been issued:—

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets have passed, out of the Indian Military Academy in June 1935—

The Indian Engineers (Artillery and Signals)—

Mr. A. C. Ayappa Anant Singh.

Cavalry and Infantry—

Mr. Mohd Zaman, Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Harbak Singh, H. I. Ahmed, D. Chaudhuri, M. Hassan, Dil Sukh, P. C. Gupta, M. M. Yusuf Khan, Gubbachan Singh, M. Azam Khanzada, Dharampal Singh, Jalwar Singh, Hardial Singh, M. K. Janjua, Mazharul Haq, Khuswaktul Mulk, Agya Singh, Moti Sagar, Sarwarkhan, Kuldip Singh, Sujan Singh, M. Afzal Khan.

Indian States Forces.—

Messrs. Sadat Ali, Sardool Singh, L. Y. Kolhatkar, Ranbir Singh Sidhu.—United Press.

LUCKNOW, June 8.

According to information received from the medical authorities, all arrangements for the accommodation of the 250 refugees from Quetta, who were expected here, have been cancelled as the special train is not coming to Lucknow.—A.P.

BROTHERS

Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Pirzes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

It is not unusual to recognise a person at first sight as a brother or some close relation of a friend by the marked family resemblance the stranger may bear to the one known to you in respect of his nose, ears, eyes, etc.

In this competition two sets of faces are illustrated. Each face in the set of pictures numbered 1, 2, 3, — — — on the right has a resemblance in one way or another to a corresponding face in the set of pictures marked A. B. C — — — on the left, although their headgears and dresses may be quite different.

What you have to do is to pick out brothers from the two sets of illustrations. For instance there is a marked resemblance between the pictures F on the left and No. 11 on the right. You, therefore, enter No. 11 against F in the entry Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 2nd, 9th and 16th June, 1935.

Closing Date 19th June, 1935.

BENEFIT SHOWS IN CHILDREN'S AID

Talented Artistes To Stage "On The Spot" At Opera House

Under the auspices of the Children-in-Need Fund three performances of the late Edger Wallace's popular thriller "On the Spot" will be given at the Royal Opera House, Bombay on June 24 (at 9-30 p.m.) and on June 25 (at 6 p.m. and at 10 p.m), to raise funds for the relief of distress among the children of the earthquake devastated areas of Baluchistan.

These performances will be staged by a talented company of local amateurs.

The Committee of this body had originally organised the production for the collection of funds for their work among the European and Anglo-Indian communities. The work consists in providing food and shelter where these are lacking, and educating children of school-going age.

Great as is the distress among these communities the Committee feel that the disaster which has befallen Quetta takes prior claim and that it behoves every citizen to do everything possible to assist in the relief work. The Committee therefore unanimously resolved that in view of the appalling hardships of the Quetta population, the proceeds of the production should be sent to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund, to be utilised for the needs of the children of all castes and creeds stricken by the disaster.

A campaign for the sale of tickets will be launched from Monday, June 10. The bookings are with Rose and Co., and the prices of tickets will be Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1. His Worship the Mayor of Bombay has consented to attend and speak at the 10 p.m. performance on June 25. The members of the Committee who are organising the sale of tickets are Mrs. Talyarkhan, Mrs Hammond, Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Flanders, Mrs. Orton (Hon. Sec., Children-in-Need Fund), Mr. W. H. Hammond, Mr. C. P. G. Wade and Mrs. Mary O'Brien (Chairman of the Fund)

ATTACKED POLICE OPEN FIRE

GUJRANWALLA, (By Mail).

The Village of Burrewali near here was the scene of rioting followed by an attack on a police party who replied by opening fire. Enmity existed between two factions of Sikhs and Muslims since last year, when a Muslim woman became a convert to Sikhism and married a Sikh.

An earlier episode was the murder of the woman's former husband and conviction of two Sikhs in that connection.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 9, 1991.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-avval 8, 1354.
Parsi: Deh 7, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 15m.
High Tide: 6-16; 18-04.
Low Tide: 0-16; 11-47.

University Senate, 1 p.m.
Results of B. A. Examination, University Buildings, 3 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): 3rd Fd. Bde. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 11.

Harwood League (First Division): Bombay City vs. Staff and Deptl., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Harwood League (First Division): 3rd Fde. Bde. vs. Somerset L. I., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 13.

Harwood League (First Division): Bom. City vs. Bombay Gym., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 14.

Harwood League (First Division): R.A. (Colaba) vs. Somerset L. I., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

DALVIE—Ramrao Bhairaonath of DALVIE BROS., died of heart-failure on Saturday evening, 8th June. Deeply regretted by his large circle of relatives.

REVISION S.T.C. COURSE.

The 8th Annual Revision S.T.C. Course will be conducted by Prof. S.V. Phadnis, every evening from to-day (Monday) from 6 to 7 in the Maratha High School Hall, near Opera House Tram Terminus, Girgaon.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustom Dinshaw Dastur Meherjirana will speak on The ideas derived from Ushah'n Gah and the philosophy of Five Gahs.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

NEW TERM BEGINS
10-6-35
Write for particulars:—
PRINCIPAL
Chinabaug, Bombay 4.
Tel. 24495

Here are the
TWO BOMB-SHELLS
of the Silver Screen!
'Selima' & 'My Darling'

KRISHNA

Talkies, Dubash Theatre.
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
India's 'ANNA STEN'
MADHAVI
in
EAST-INDIA'S
"SELIMA"
A TALE OF TUMULTUOUS PASSIONS
with an all-star cast
THE BEST PICTURE IN TOWN
Direction:
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

MINERVA

Talkies, Lamington Road
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
PADMADEVI
The Beautiful Nightingale of Bengal in
"My Darling"
(CHANDAKA TUKADA)
A GANDHARV PICTURE
with MUBARAK, SHIRIN BANU
A Stirring Story of Arab Love!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Rumba" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Casino Murder Case" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Scarlet Pimpernel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Selima" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"My Darling" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Kamalata" or "Famroodesh-ki-Kamini" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daksha-Yagna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Things are Looking up" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorcee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Black Rider" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Do-Gadi-ki-Mauj". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"One night of Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—The "Kid from Spain". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

For a number of years past, the above school has been securing record results in the Matriculation Examination, securing cent per cent passes in many years continuously. This year also the school has maintained the same high standard. Out of 14 girls sent up, 14 girls have passed and many girls have obtained distinction in different subjects. Miss Prabhavati S. Shah has obtained "Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship." The school deserves to be congratulated upon the uniform high standard of efficiency shown by its results.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, a public meeting of women will be held on Wednesday, 12th instant at 4.45 p.m. at the Theosophical Hall near French Bridge, Chowpatty, to sympathise with the victims of the recent Earthquake at Quetta and to collect a little Fund in aid of the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

Lady Jerbai Hormusji Mody will preside on the occasion.

All women are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

IMPERIAL FILM CO'S NEW TOPICAL.

By command of H. E. the Viceroy and having obtained special permission of the Military Authorities in Quetta, Mr. R.C.N. Broacha, General Manager of the Imperial Film Co. has proceeded to Quetta with a cameraman and equipment to film the scenes of the Quetta 'Quake Disaster.

The Imperial Film Co. will be the first film company to make this exclusive film topical.

JANJIRA STATE UNION.

A special meeting of the Working Committee of the Janjira State Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Union office for relief of the victims of Quetta earthquake. All the members of committee are cordially invited.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LESLIE MERLE
HOWARD OBERON
in Baroness Orczy's
THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL
France in the throes of the Revolution!
Free List Suspended

Bombay Must Copy London Example

PROF. DAVAR URGES VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, who was elected last week a Fellow of the Bombay University, as the representative on the Senate by the Indian Merchants Chamber, when interviewed by our representative as to what improvements he propose to make in the University, stated that his main object in entering the University Senate was to help the improvement of the Syllabus and Regulation applying to the Degree course in Commerce. What was wanted to be kept in the forefront, he said, was the most important fact that the business world wanted men trained in the Practice of business in various departments and not mere cultural theoretical book work in subjects which were either of secondary importance or of no importance at all in business.

DIPLOMA COURSES

When further asked as to the position of Diploma Courses, he said that practical Diploma Courses such as those for Chartered and Registered Accountants, Sales managers, Chartered Insurance Experts, Company Secretaries, Bank officers, &c., not only concentrated on subjects of practical value but also provided for compulsory practical work side by side as apprentices, &c., in most cases. Thus the professional experts turned out through Professional Diploma examinations were fully warned men for the vocation concerned.

In reply to a further question, Prof. Davar pointed out that all Universities, as originally founded, beginning with those of Oxford and Cambridge, had cultural learning solely in view. It was at a later stage in the history of education that vocational Degrees were gradually introduced by them under the pressure of circumstances. The old prejudice for culture still dominated the minds of University Dons and that had to be gradually removed with a view to bring about the most desirable change.

LONDON UNIVERSITY

The Professor pointed out that London University was more up-to-date when looked at from this practical standpoint. It is a University, he said, situated in the heart of a business city and thus it has an external as well as an internal side. The students of the internal side study in the affiliated colleges of the University and appear for the Examinations by keeping terms as in case of our University. Those of the external sides, on the other hand, study privately, through lectures delivered in the morning and evening by various colleges or through the postal system of teaching which has now established its claim as one of the most scientific methods of imparting knowledge under modern world conditions. Thus the largest number of men and women who are engaged in business and who cannot afford to spend 3 to 4 years in attending day lectures are able to improve themselves and secure University Degrees in Commerce and other branches. In the opinion of Prof. Davar, it is imperative for the University of Bombay which is situated in the busiest business centre of the province and surrounded by communities which have business traditions of generations, to devise a scheme of external study if it wants to be of greater practical utility to the largest proportion of the population.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Bengali records.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
2-0 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Songs from Indian Talkies.
6-15 p.m. Indian Ladies' Hour. Talk: "The History of Gujerati Fashion in Clothes." (In Gujerati). By Miss N.F. Wadia B. A.
6-45 p.m. Light Music. Himmatlal Purushottam.
7-45 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
8-0 p.m. Interval.
8-30 p.m. European Programme. Empire Relay.
9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
9-20 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. Gramophone Records. Light Orchestral Selections.
9-45 p.m. "The King's Tryall."

Empire Broadcasting

p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader Philip Whiteaway; conductor E. Godfrey Brown.
8-30 A Sonata Recital by Frederick Grinke (Violin) and Dorothy Manley (Pianoforte).
8-50 The Gwauncaegurwen Junior Prize Band, conducted by Dan Lloyd. Ronald Chivers (Baritone).
9-45 Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra.
10-00 The News.
10-15 Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra (contd.).
10-30 Close down.

PROPHETS'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Next Friday's Meeting At Town Hall

Under the auspices of a number of prominent Muslim organisation of the city of Bombay the Holy Prophet's birthday will be celebrated at the Town Hall on Friday, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), when His Holiness Mowlana Shah Abdul Alim Sahib Siddiqi Qadri of Meerut City will preside. A number of learned men from the Hindu, Parsi and Muslim Communities have promised to speak on the occasion.

Next Sunday's Meeting At C. J. Hall

It has been decided to hold a Muslim ladies public meeting to commemorate the anniversary of the Holy Prophet's birthday on Sunday the 16th instant, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Kasam Ali Jerajbhai Peerbhai will preside. The opening ceremony will be performed by Begum Mirza Humayun of Hyderabad (Deccan).

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of April the Society succeeded in detecting 1,070 cases of use of unfit animals, 1 case of cruel beating of a bullock, 1 case of ill-treatment to a serpent and 36 cases of overloading. In respect of these 1,706 prosecutions were instituted. Convictions were secured in 1,647 cases, in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

84 animals were sent during the month to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel, for treatment by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

148 animals were treated as Out-patients gratis by the Society's Inspectors at the various Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

At Bandra 29 cases of use of unfit animals were detected and in respect of these 39 prosecutions were instituted. Also one case of overloading a cart was detected and in respect of this two prosecutions were instituted. The Society was successful in securing convictions in 38 cases. In the other cases the accused were acquitted.

There were 114 animals at the beginning of the month. During the month 220 animals were newly admitted. 192 were discharged cured, 9 were discharged uncured and 23 died leaving 110 animals in the Hospital at the end of the month. 155 animals and birds were treated as out-patients.

VILE PARLE MANDIR OPENING

His Holiness Srimad Sukratheendra Theertha Swamy of Kasimat will perform the opening ceremony of Sri Ramamaruthi Mandir at Tejpal Scheme Vile Parle at 9 A.M. (S.T.) today (Monday).

MEDICINES FOR QUETTA

The proprietor of Messrs. Lalji Pragjee and Co., of 4 Chinch Bunder, Bombay 3, Telephone No. 25685) writes:— "I am willing to undertake, free of any commission charges, the despatch to any destination of materials, stores, medicines, etc. for the use of Quetta earthquake sufferers, only charging actual out-of-pocket expenses.

CONCESSION TICKETS FOR PILGRIMS.

A Public Meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Raghunath Maharaj Samadhi", Mandvi Koliwada, to endorse the resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation requesting the G.I.P. Railway Authorities to grant Concession Tickets for the pilgrims visiting the Shrine at Pandharpur on the occasions of the "Ashadhi" and "Kartiki-Ekadashi." Mr. Y.G. Pandit will preside and Dr. M.B. Velkar, Messrs. S. C. Joshi, M N. Talpade, Anant Hari Gadre Mindhe Patil and S. B. Mankar will be among the speakers.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Jubilee Day For Schools

The school children in Bombay will have one more holiday for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee. 1st July is fixed for the purpose for all schools. On this day medals and sweets will be distributed to the children and each child will get a packet containing one and half anna worth sweets. The Bombay Municipality has 70,000 children on the rolls of its schools and it will be a Herculean task to distribute 70,000 packets. It is hoped that the sweets will be prepared under strict hygienic conditions. The aided schools will make their own arrangements for distributing the sweets, but the bill for the sweets will be paid by the Schools and Colleges Sub-Committee of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee.

Monsoon This Week?

Short drizzles of rain, in parts of the city and in the suburbs, were experienced on Sunday morning indicating that monsoon is close at hand. Inquiries show that a weak monsoon current is slowly developing off the Malabar and Konkan coast. For the break of the monsoon, however, the current needs to be strenger. Stronger winds from the south-west, rough seas, and rainstorm, are the usual features which are generally associated with the monscon in Bombay. These signs are at present lacking but within a short time the monsoon may set in.

Dr. S. C. Roy, the meteorologist, interviewed, stated that this year the monsoon would be likely to set in in the normal period. Within the course of the next week, therefore, the expectations of refreshing rain may be fulfilled.

Byculla and Colaba, recorded slight rainfall in the early hours of Sunday morning as also Khar and Bandra in the suburbs.

Lest motorists should be taken unawares by treacherous and slippery roads they are advised to be on the lookout for possible skids. Already two instances of skidding, immediately after the drizzle, have occurred. One was at Worli on Sunday morning but the lucky motorist got out without any serious results. The other was at the Esplanade on Saturday morning and there, too, the skidding was slight.

AHRAR RELIEF CAMP

A bulletin issued by the Quetta Sufferers Camp organised by the Ahrar Servants of Mankind states:—

LAHORE, June 6.

Yesterday seventy refugees were brought to the camp in lorries among whom there were seven women.

Yesterday evening Dr. Kaul, President, Indian Medical Association visited the camp and inspected the injured refugees and was impressed with the work. We asked him whether in his opinion the arrangements needed improvements. He said that he would discuss the matter at the meeting of the Medical Association which was to be held that night and give suggestions for improvement.

Dr. B. B. Kapla, Medical Officer of Health, Lahore inspected the Camp. He states that the arrangements for housing and feeding them are adequate and satisfactory. The medical service and arrangements are splendid.

Mr. E. T. Clarke, Sub-Divisional Officer, E. & M., M. E. S., Lahore Cantonment visited the Refugees Camp at 10-30 a.m. to-day and after inspecting the sufferers promised to send fifteen ceiling Fans and get them installed. He very much appreciated the management of the camp.

Twenty more refugees were brought to the camp.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CURREY ROAD

Krishna Sidwa Mohar, residing at Chembur, while attempting to board an electric train at Currey Road Station on Saturday night, on his way home after work, missed his hold and slipped down with the result that his left leg wa severesd and other injuries were sustained by him all over the body. He died on Sunday morning at the J. J. Hospital.

WORKMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH

Nana Sakharam, a Hindo workman was crushed between an electric train and the station platform at Andheri Railway Station on Saturday night. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment of injuries, but he died some time after admission.

ALL MURDER CASE ACCUSED ACQUITTED

MONGHYR, June 8.

The hearing of the sensational Gangour murder case before Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge, Monghr, was concluded after a protracted hearing.

There were 18 accused who were defended by Babu Hemchandra Babu, Advocate, assisted by others of the local bar.

Accepting the Jury's unanimous verdict of not guilty, the learned Sessions Judge acquitted all the accused persons.—United Press.

NAGPUR'S FIRST SHOWERS

NAGPUR, June 8.

The first monsoon showers in Nagpur arrived at noon to-day, and were accompanied by a thunderstorm. Hail fell for about 30 minutes. The downpour was so strong that a number of huts collapsed. The sky is still overcast and the weather is sultry. More rain is expected.—United Press.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN VILLAGE

Loss Estimated At Ten Lakh

ELLORE (By Mail).

Further details of the disastrous fire which has almost wiped out Denduluru village, four miles from Ellore yesterday showed the fire broke out at mid-day and aided by a strong wind, spread through the entire village, and destroyed about 350 houses in two hours.

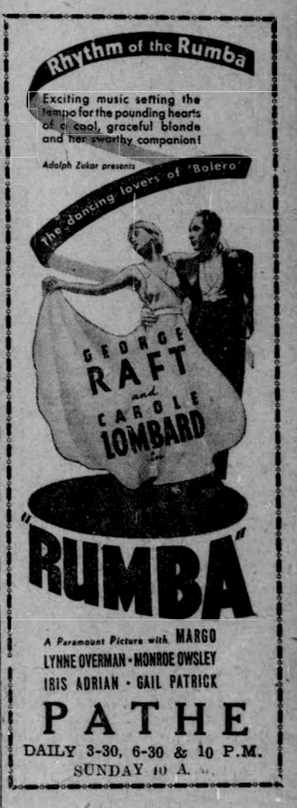
Many of the houses gutted belonged to well-todo ryots. About 15,000 bags of paddy, a large number of currency notes and much valuable property had been destroyed. A stud-bull belonging to the village, about a hundred hayricks reserved as fodder for thousands of cattle for the whole year agricultural implements carts and other articles were also destroyed disabling the ryots from carrying on their agricultural operations next season.

Two thousand people have been rendered homeless and the total loss sustained by the village is stated to be about ten lakhs of rupees.

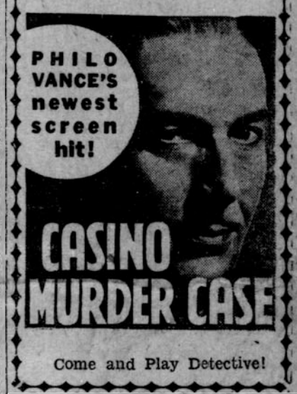
Three persons are said to have perished in the flames.

MIDNIGHT BURGLARY

A midnight burglary was committed on Saturday at Byculla when a shop belonging to Jakhcoladha, and situated at Victoria Road, was broken into and property and cash amounting totally to Rs. 338 were stolen. The thieves entered the shop by removing some of the iron bars of a rear window. Out of the stolen property worth 91 rupees has been recovered by the police. No arrests have been made so far.


Rhythm of the Rumba
Exciting music setting the tempo for the pounding hearts of a cool, graceful blonde and her swarthy companion!
Adolph Zukor presents
the dancing lovers of 'Bolero'
GEORGE RAFT
and
CAROLE LOMBARD
"RUMBA"
A Paramount Picture with MARGO
LYNNE OVERMAN · MONROE OWSLEY
IRIS ADRIAN · GAIL PATRICK
PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUNDAY 10 A.

THE REGAL
(Air-Cooled & Air-Conditioned)
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.



Come and Play Detective!

THE SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY
KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA.

The Society's School will REOPEN after summer recess on Thursday, the 20th June, 1935. New students admitted from MONDAY, the 10th June, 1935.

A. S. KRISHNAN.
Hon. Secretary.

SELECTIONS FROM
HOAR'S SALE

	Price	Sale
Dress Shirts Stiff ..	Rs. 15-0 & 10-8	Rs. 5-0
Fancy Zephyr Shirt with 2 collars	Rs. 8-8	Rs. 5-0
White Office Shirts ..	Rs. 6-8	Rs. 4-8
Silk Spts. Shirts Cols. ..	Rs. 10-8	Rs. 7-8
Barotra French Tennis-Shirts White & Cols. .	Rs. 6-8	Rs. 5-0
Poplin Pyjamas ..	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 8-8
Gents' Raincoats ..	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 12-8
Ladies' do. shop soiled ..	Rs. 11-8	Rs. 5-0
Bathing suits by Jaeger, Windsor & Geve (French) ..	from	Rs. 5-0
Grey Flan. Trousers ..	Rs. 21-0 for	Rs. 15-0
Grey Flan. Suits ..	Rs. 65-0	Rs. 50-0
Fcy. Flannel Suits ..	Rs. 65-0	Rs. 50-0
Thousands of Silk Ties, Woollen and Lisle Socks by world's best makers from		Rs. 1-8

Minimum reduction on all stock is 20 per cent. (Van Heusen Collars excepted,) and this discount will be given on all Tailoring orders placed during the SALE.

HOAR'S GENUINE SALE

Telephone No. 22078. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 122. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1935

UNIVERSITY FINANCES

The greatest weakness of the finances of our University is that they continue to show a surplus,—a handsome one, at that,—despite very substantial extension of University work. The Departments of post-graduate teaching and research, directly conducted by the University, cost Rs. 2,36,155, according to the estimates for the coming year. Of these, the single Department of Chemical Technology accounts for Rs. 1,72,581, or nearly 80 per cent. This, however, is not all the expenditure the University incurs on account of the higher post-graduate and research instruction, or technological training. Another sum of Rs. 11,725 is stated expressly in the Budget to be due to that head; while a considerable slice of the Rs. 45,000 odd, spent on the University Library, may also be regarded as expenditure of the same basic nature. A further sum of Rs. 10,000 proposed to be devoted to publication of research work in the University, would, if voted, be used for a similar purpose. We should be understating the total cost of direct University teaching, training, or research and its encouragement, if we put the figure at much below Rs. 2-3/4 lakhs per annum. And yet the Bombay University receives less than half that amount by way of a statutory grant from the local Government. The University Act prescribing this grant earmarks it definitely for post-graduate work. When the direct outlay by the University on post-graduate and research work, "eo nomine," was below the figure of the statutory grant, there were not wanting critics to urge that the University was failing in its duty. As a matter of fact, the University has never failed in this regard.

Government To Blame

If the history and the component parts of the statutory Government grant were properly analysed, the only party open to censure or criticism would be found to be, not the University, but the local Government. The net increase in the grant from Government, made under the Act of 1928, which has expressly laid the duty upon the University to provide for post-graduate training and research, was Rs. 50,000. After imposing upon the University functions with an increasing liability, Government seem to have thought their duty done, and their conscience clear, by voting this paltry grant of barely a fourth of the cost of a single new venture by the University in the new field of duty expressly laid by Government upon this institution. Search the finances of any Indian University you like; there will not be found a single one, wherein the local Government treats the highest educational institution in the Province so shabbily as the Bombay Government has done our Presidency University. The head of the local Government is the Chancellor of the University. Its executive chief,—the Vice-Chancellor,—is a nominated officer. Several Government officers are "ex officio" Fellows of the University; forty more are nominated directly by the Government; and, even from among the elected Fellows of the University, a very respectable proportion of the seats are captured every year by Government servants or officials. With this hold Government possess on the University, with this importance and prestige they apparently desire to lend to the University, with such heavy additional work expressly laid upon the University, it is impossible to understand why the direct grant by Government to the University, for discharging such onerous duties, should be so pitifully small. We, therefore, hope the suggestion put forward by one of the Fellows for an increase in the statutory grant will be adopted unanimously by the Senate, and accepted immediately and unreservedly by Government.

Retrenchment Proposals

The details of the University income and expenditure raise problems of routine administration and general policy, which, we have no doubt,—judging from the numerous motions for amendment in detail already notified,—the Fellows at the next meeting will most carefully deliberate upon. There is one point, however, which we cannot help bringing publicly to the attention of the University authorities. The cost of higher education is so heavy; and the University seems to be such a noteworthy offender in this regard, that we cannot but welcome the gesture implied in a motion to reduce the fee for the Matriculation Examination, notified by one of the Senators. The University treats, we are constrained to remark, with invidious discrimination the Schools, as contrasted with the Colleges affiliated to it, in more ways than are known to the public. The Matriculation Examination fee is not, indeed an outstanding example of this discrimination. But unless the University sets an example, in its own Budget, of moderation and low charges,—balanced, if need be, by reduction in the honoraria allowed to examiners,—it will not help in the region of affording cheap but yet efficient and advanced education to its alumni. There are, we are aware, temperamental and constitutional reactionaries in the University, who doubt if it is any good that University education should progress to the mass of the people by reduced cost. But as the chief spokesman of that reactionary school is likely to be absent from the next Senate meeting, we trust those who are accustomed to take their instructions for voting from that exalted official will, for once at least, judge for themselves, and vote on the side of a slight Liberalism. The vested interests, again, we are aware, against all reasonable economies and retrenchment possible in the Budgeted expenditure of the University, are so numerous and powerful that retrenchment may be all but impracticable, and economies unacceptable. Nearly half the Senate would be interested in maintaining at the present high level the honoraria paid to Examiners; and an equal number is similarly concerned in maintaining the First Class travelling allowance scale, so as to make travelling on University business not only pay for itself, but also pay, for such expenses as may have been incurred for electioneering purposes. Under these conditions, motions for relief to parents may meet with very little sympathy from the Senate, unless the Vice-Chancellor lends his active support to the cause of effective economy and substantial retenchment, to be balanced by some relief to parents of examinees,—however slight. Both in the original estimates, and in the several motions for cuts or increases in the receipts or expenditure, we can find no indication of any constructive change in policy governing the work and administration of the University. It is not, indeed, for lack of any direction in which the University could profitably extend its services,—as several proposals contained in the same agenda amply testify. But, perhaps, the rules of procedure under which the Budget is to be discussed, or the motions for modifications of estimates notified and debated, prevent the indication of any radical change in policy intended by the author of a given cut or increase being stated on the face of the motion. We trust, however, expansion of the University's activities, in directions which are even now regarded as urgent, will not be halting, in a misplaced sense of reaction on conservative finance, for which we fear only too many Fellows are anxious to be distinguished, and which too many vested interests are eager to urge in support of their own maintenance.

The Quetta Mystery

In a special contribution to the "Chronicle" a correspondent who has had personal experience of rescue work in Bihar and who also knows the Baluchis, wrote the other day that "there seems something mysterious behind the entire procedure adopted by the authorities. "Within six days of the earthquake", he remarks further "Government declare, 'stench renders excavation impossible.' In Monghyr for more than a week living men and women (one parrot also) were extricated from the debris and they survived. Is Quetta such a place as to give no hopes of live beings coming out within six days?" In Quetta, furthermore, rescue parties possess gas masks which poor non-official workers in Monghyr did not. And yet rescue operations were suspended inspite of the Home Department's boasted assurance to Rajendra Babu regarding the sufficiency of resources at the command of Government. This fact in itself constitutes a decisive condemnation of the refusal of the authorities to allow bonafide non-official organisations to take up the job.

Government's obstinacy in this respect has aroused keen resentment in the whole of the country, the more so because the socalled reasons given are remarkable only for being no satisfactory reasons at all. The Home Department invite the earnest attention of Rajendra Babu to these worthless reasons. It is a pity that they did not for their own part devote some earnest attention to the consequences of the ban both in the country and to the unfortunate victims of the earthquake. As to the report solemnly published to the effect that even the Bishop of Lahore was not given permission to enter Quetta, it is, at least an amusing effort to invest the ban almost with holy righteousness. We refrain from saying more than this that his Lordship has been distinctly less fortunate than, for instance, the staff correspondent of our local Anglo-Indian contemporary, who is in Quetta, has caused no shortage of water nor dislocation of traffic or communication, is quite safe and sound and is also doing the job very well indeed.

MODERN HISTORY CONGRESS

Bombay's Contribution To Research

(By S. G. WARTY M.A.)

The Indian Modern History Congress which meets at Poona, is perhaps the latest venture of Poona scholars and the organisers may well be congratulated on the enthusiastic work they have put in within the short time at their disposal to make the Congress a success. Mr. (now Sir) Shafat Ahmed Khan of the Allahabad University who has built up a high reputation as a sound scholar in historical research, is presiding over the Congress. It is no small tribute to his ability and impartiality as a historian, that a centre like Poona should select him to preside over the Congress deliberations.

On an occasion like this, we may well pass under review the contribution that this Presidency has made to historical research in various directions. It is difficult to say whether Bombay leads India in this respect; nor is there any scope for provincial rivalry in a matter of this kind wherein scholars from various centres have to work and do work in full co-operation with one another. That Bombay's record is high nobody can deny, and there is every reason to hope that she should outshine her past.

Bhandarkar, Telang, Ranade.

In giving an account of Bombay's contribution, we have necessarily to begin by making obeisance to the late Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar the father of historical research in the Presidency and an essentially Poona man, whose "Early History of the Deccan" according to Mr. Ranade, would compare with any work of any Western scholar in point of the quality of research made. His other contributions are also of equally high value. A man of balanced judgment, without prejudices or pre-conceptions of what ever kind, working in strict regard to truth, and never venturing an assertion without convincing evidence, Dr. Bhandarkar as a scholar would remain an ornament to India.

The late Mr. Justice Telang was another scholar whose attainments as a historian were not less pronounced. He had undertaken to write the history of the Marathas, and even accepted the post of the High Court Judge at considerable sacrifice, with the sole object of giving to the world the results of his wide research and study of Maratha history, which as Mr. Ranade observed, would have been "the "magnum opus" of his brilliant career." All arrangements had been completed, even the contract with Messrs. Longmans had been signed, but Mr. Telang died in the prime of life at the age of 43.

His work was undertaken as a "legacy"" and executed with zeal and extra-ordinary ability by the late Mr Justice Ranade, whose "Rise of the Maratha Power" put a new light on Maratha history, and represened it for the first time as a national upheaval thereby imparting a much-needed moral to the prosaic account of Grant Duff.

Sardesai, Rajwade, Parasnis.

Then there arose a galaxy of

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

International Financial War

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, June 1.
(By air mail).

This world is a world of actual war. When we say that this world is now a world of war, we mean, of course, that the big financiers and the big industrialists are the warriors everywhere. They wish for peace among themselves and they also desire peace and cheerfulness in their own countries as between themselves and their poor people. However this wish has become unrealisable by the very system which the financiers and the manufacturing industrialists desire to protect.

This world is a world of war because it has become a world of poverty and unemployment. The collectors of wealth have drawn out so much money from the markets during the War and immediately after it that there is very little to be drawn now. There is, therefore, a bitter struggle between individuals as well as between nations for markets, for orders, for business and for profits. When the financiers of one nation are for the time being defeated in their business orders by other nations, they have to face a dangerous situation inside their own country where unemployed workers show restlessness. Therefore it is no exaggeration to say that, at the present moment, great trade wars and intrigues are going on among the nations of the world.

Finance Wars

In regular wars, regular armies and armaments are used and therefore nations all over the world are piling up arms and armaments. In finance wars, gold nuggets, national currencies, bank credits and hundis are required and therefore nations all over the world are at the moment freely using their resources to attack the resources of different nations. This finance war has been going on with all the bitterness and intensity for the last four or five years. With armaments and fighting aeroplanes nations are hoarding up gold. In such a war masses of people who are least interested in high finance are made the sacrificial goats and their wages are cut, social services and pensions, health and education are suspended and prices of food, clothing and other bare necessities of life are raised. Consequently in the end nations are compelled to adopt policies of severity, which makes it easier for pronounced Fascists or persons leaning towards Fascism to aspire for full control. The governments of the day have also to ask for extraordinary powers to carry on the administration.

Britain's Plan

In Great Britain, where, outwardly, Parliamentary formalities are being pursued, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has set aside a huge fund of £350 million to be used by him without informing Parliament at any time how this fund is used and whether the money is lost or saved will be known to none. It is a secret fund for secret warfare either in defence of the British pound or for attacking some other country's currency. When you attack one country's currency you upset in that country the chances of securing foreign orders and also the relationship between workers, their wages and food prices. There is therefore a kind of secret alliance between the groups of Fascist bankers and Fascist politicians of the attacked and attacking country. There are also the ordinary and daring speculators who do not care to observe political principles or public morality if they get a chance of making profits from the rise and fall of the value of their currency.

Reply To America

This attack of finance war among the big Powers was first directed against Great Britain largely by America and France who desired to establish their finance supremacy in Europe and South America instead of the age long supremacy of the Bank of England and of the British moneylenders. While the foreign bankers were making the situation too hot for the British bankers, the latter sought their opportunity overthrew the Labour Government and with it undermined the growing power of the working class. They succeeded in establishing the finance power of reactionary politicians and financiers who are reigning in Downing Street to-day. The British Government and the British bankers then started their own intrigues and their own counter measures against France and America. After going off the Gold Standard and by manipulating a policy of tariffs and subsidies, the British Government has not only gained the advantage of increasing their export trade and foreign orders but have succeeded in carrying the finance war against the gold countries.

Position in France

Thus we see that what has happened in France to-day is a part of the great finance war. The economic position of France as such was sound, but she began her serious disagreement with the British politician. The power of Labour in France is rising to an alarming extent and the recent municipal elections serve as a clear eye-opener. This has widened the estrangement between France and Britain, the former has with logic drifted towards the Soviet Union and the latter towards Italy and Fascist Germany. Apart from political divergences, the British and American finance war directed its course against France. They forced the French Franc to attain a higher value than a normal Gold Standard would have justified it. The price of gold itself was therefore rising rapidly from £7 to £7-7-0 per ounce of gold and it became a sort of a normal price. France was rapidly losing her external trade

(Continued on Page 10.)

Frankly Speaking

DUCE HITS AT BRITAIN

When friends who are fellow-Imperialists fall out, the sequel is almost invariably instructive. Inspite of Mr. Eden's denials and assurances, Signor Mussolini is angry with England over the Abyssinian question. And he has indulged in rather ungenerous plain speaking. "We will" he declares "imitate to the letter those who wish to give us a lesson". This he has always been doing. But the sensational unkindness lies in publicly giving verbal expression to the well-known truth that "They have shown that when it is a question of creating an Empire or defending it, they take no notice of world opinion". Deriving, evidently, encouragement from his recent outspoken utterances against helpless Abyssinia and that equally helpless International organisation at Geneva, Il Duce has defiantly committed a shocking crime against Imperialist-diplomatic etiquette. Brutus calling Brutus by the name! It is never done.

BUT WHY?

But why? The world knows that notwithstanding international obligations, Italians— like others, who are, however, not so blunt—"alone are judges of our interest and responsible for our future" and that "we pay no attention to what may be said across the frontier." No one really does. But why this indignant and challenging proclamation of the obvious? What has been said "across the frontier"—presumably across the frontier" of Eritrea? What is the provocation? Details are, unfortunately, not yet available. Mr. Eden, who answered a question in Parliament is also studiously vague. But the key to the situation lies, in all probability, in Mr. Eden's observation that "British rights in Ethiopia were amply provided for by treaty'. It was a significant remark. And we would await further sensational developments with bated breath.

LAVAL SUCCEEDS.

The survival of the Laval Ministry is one of the characteristic "surprises" of French politics. In composition it is, quite truly, "a frail barque for the treacherous sea of French politics." And yet it has reached port. A weak Cabinet has succeeded where stronger ones decisively failed during the last few days. The reason seems to be that Radical Socialists who have had enough courage of conviction to oppose a non-Socialist Cabinet and equally enough lack of it to support a Socialist Cabinet have taken fright. They must have been awed by the anarchical results of their negative attitude that might, if continued, have eventually led to a semi-Fascist dictator. They have, therefore, voted for the same Plenary Powers Bill which they had rejected earlier. This self-contradiction may constitute a tribute to their Radical patriotism, but it also proved their unwillingness to face the other alternative to a Right Dictatorship, a Socialist Government in France.

AN OBNOXIOUS MEASURE.

One of the worst features of repression is that the more Government rely upon it, the greater seems to them the need for it. Thus it is that, though Government frequently boast of having restored normal conditions in the country, they are believed to be determined to re-enact the Emergency Press Act before it expires by the end of this year. Our Simla Correspondent states that, even if the Legislative Assembly under Congress lead throws out the new Bill, there is every possibility of the Viceroy certifying it. Certification is more than a possibility. But the Emergency Press Act is such an obnoxious measure from every point of view that it is the imperative duty of the Assembly to throw out the proposed new Bill, whatever the Viceroy may do later. It is bad enough for a country to suffer repression of any kind. But let it be spared at least the humiliation of its representatives giving any support to any repressive legislation.

PRESS VIEWS

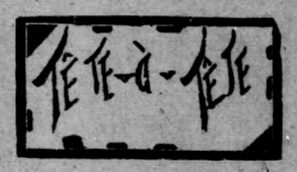
Use Jubilee Fund For Quetta

I

His Excellency cannot be unaware of the existence of a widespread feeling in the country that a large part of the Silver Jubilee Fund should be diverted to the relief of the suffering at Quetta and in the neighbouring area. We have not the smallest doubt that nothing would give greater satisfaction to Their Majesties than such diversion, while it would have the great advantage that it would at once place at the disposal of the Committee which the Viceroy may appoint for the administration of his fund a fairly large amount of money to serve as the nucleus of that fund, so that the work of relief would have an immediate and excellent start. We do hope the suggestion will commend itself to those concerned.—"Tribune."

II

The suggestion made in these columns that the Jubilee Fund should be utilized for relief of Quetta sufferers, though it has evoked no response from the Government, has found favour with no less a person than the Nawab of Chattari. There is no harm in a fund collected to commemorate twenty-five years of his Majesty's reign, being used to lessen the sufferings of stricken Baluchistan. Indeed, the Jubilee will be remembered with deeper gratitude by India, if instead of distributing the fund to the Red Cross Association and similar institutions, it is used in rehabilitating Quetta and the surrounding country. Relief in such cases should be immediate, and the Jubilee Fund, so gladly subscribed to by every class of Indians being available just now, is an auspicious coincidence. We sincerely hope the Government will accept the Nawab of Chattari's suggestion.—"Hindustan Times."



M. LITVINOFF'S COLOURFUL CAREER

(Headline.)

Sort of romantic red.

* * * *

A Simla Officer told our representative that the Marquess of Zetland was a Conservative and would be less imaginative than his predecessor.

The official concerned at least is imaginative—in the knowledge of Sir Samuel Hoare's politics.

* * * *

The translation of Sir Samuel Hoare is universally regarded in England as an acknowledgment of his work at the India Office.

It is. And it is more. It is the National Government's tribute—and a hint to all concerned that he is an expert and most effective champion of Safeguards and Reservations.

* * * *

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was cheered by the crowd when he left Buckingham Palace after tendering his resignation.

That was too much.

* * * *

In a message issued shortly after his retirement Mr. MacDonald says he had long realized that he would have to seek respite from the heavy and continuous strain which the critical conditions of past six years had reposed on him.

What is more, the knowledge was shared by one and all.

* * * *

Defining the attitude of Europeans, Mr. F. E. James said at Madras that they had never as a community opposed India's natural aspiration for self-government."

And, of course, India's "natural aspiration" is government of Jameses by Jameses for Jameses.

* * * *

But Mr. James himself added "Why should the Congress look upon them as foreigners?"

Yes. How dare the Congress commit such a monstrous outrage on Mr. James' 'lingua franca' as to regard "Europeans" as "foreigners" in India?

* * * *

Speaking on the India Bill, Lord Salisbury, "Churchill of the Upper House", saw nothing ahead except breakdown, disorder and bloodshed.

These sanguinary Die-hards!

* * * *

Lord Salisbury further contended that "nothing has been done to meet the difficulties of communal cleavage . . ."

What? Did he also want a formal "At Home" with invitations "To Meet The Difficulties . . . . R.S.V.P. . . . ."?

* * * *

The official organisers of rural uplift in United Provinces are asked in a circular "in no case to consider themselves Government functionaries, but friends and guides of the villagers."

So they do appreciate the difference.

* * * *

We read that "actors who are not actors are more and more in demand in the films."

They are in demand in other spheres also.

* * * *

Addressing the All-India Modern History Congress Sir Shafat Ahmad Khan is reported to have observed that Indian historians owed a special duty to their country at this juncture.

He was presumably suffering from a genuine and intelligible anxiety about his own historic contributions to the making of history at the R.T.C.

* * * *

But he also went on to declare that history never speaks with two voices.

That was an indiscreet remark. Supposing the Indian historians who owe such a special duty to the country spoke with one voice about modern India and modern Indians?

* * * *

It has just been revealed that British armament imports to Japan during the year 1929-30 amount to about £800,000. Incidentally, it was with the help of these arms that Japan invaded and occupied Manchuria.

Of course, the spokesman of the British Government at Geneva expressed strong disapproval of Japan's action.

Those, however, who smell gross inconsistency in these facts should always remember that business is business and should not be mixed up with politics.

* * * *

"Did you 'phone to my wife and say that I'd be late tonight?"

"Yes, sir!"

"What did she say?"

"Could she count on it, sir?"

BRITAIN BENEFITING AT BOTH ENDS!

MAIN PROBLEMS OF INDIAN HISTORY

early English administrators of India, and it was maintained and even enhanced by some who combined rare intellectual gifts and critical acumen with great practical insight and administrative capacity. If we take into account the work of the institutions mentioned above, together with the treatises published by numerous writers, it will be found that the amount of material at our disposal is sufficiently vast. But most of this work is unco-ordinated.

SOME FRESH FIELDS FOR RESEARCH.

Our pre-occupation with the purely political history of India is responsible for the most unfortunate conception of Indian Society, and trite and mechanical repetition is often indulged in, for instance, to illustrate the anarchy and confusion in 18th century India. This would have lost a great deal of its force, if some of us had undertaken a systematic study of those fundamental bases of our national life which have acted and are still serving as sustaining pillars of Indian Society.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

The All-India Modern History Congress ought not to confine its activities to the dull and dreary recital of the third-rate intrigues of a worthless minister, nor should its work be restricted to elaborate researches in the vagaries of self-willed and stubborn tyrants. A man may devote his whole life tracing a particular plot. There are gentlemen who have written volumes on the Gun-powder Plot of England. Such works are, no doubt, interesting, but we shall not be justified in regarding them as history. They are simply the result of morbid curiosity and brooding melancholy, and are written to satisfy some peculiar craving of an abnormal individual. The Modern History Congress should not serve history in a tabloid form, and should discourage ephemeral and juvenile productions, the outcome of vanity rather than of industry and research launched on the crest of a popular wave and backed by the ignorant energy and puerile zeal of third-rate leaders. The canons of historical research must be applied without the least regard for persons or institutions, if the standards of our noble science are to be scrupulously mantained.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have dealt at some length with the work of this Congress as I feel, and I am sure I am voicing your sentiments in this matter when I say that the progress of historical study in this country will depend, to a large extent, upon the direction and guidance furnished on by this body. If we are able to establish our new organization on sound lines, if historical investigators in all parts of India look up to us for advice and guidance, if the work entrusted by this body to persons in whom it reposes confidence is faithfully discharged, we shall have succeeded in changing, in a very short time, our conception of the entire framework of Indian historical thought. A very heavy responsibility lies upon us—a responsibility of whose gravity and complexity nobody is more conscious than myself. While the responsibility is great, greater is the opportunity which such a body affords to scholars. What then are the functions of the Congress? Along what lines should its activities be directed, if the work performed by it is to be commensurate with the amount of labour involved therein? What are the main problems upon which our attention should be focussed?

The speaker then made a general survey of epochs, and referred to the pre-Moghul period. Continuing he said:—

NEED FOR MORE INTENSIVE WORK.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am afraid I have wearied you with the dreary recital of works which are known to every students of our historical literature. It is not my object to supply you with a catalogue of books and manuscripts but to point to conclusions which flow irresistibly from them. We have been accustomed to go through familiar works so often that no systematic efforts have been made for increasing the range or depth of our knowledge. The same monotonous and almost mechanical repetition of hackneyed words, the same trite and commonplace remarks, and precisely

(Continued from page 1.)

the same method and manner! We are so conservative and hidebound by custom and tradition that it seems difficult to strike a new line, or initiate a new departure. Very few manuscripts have been printed in recent years, while the generation of English scholars represented by Smith, Lane-Poole, Raverty, Grant Duff, Malcolmn and Kaye has passed away, leaving few worthy successors to take their place. True, we have a few living in our own times, who are trying to keep up the old tradition. But their number could be counted on the fingers of one's hand and I fear that India will have to rely entirely upon her own efforts in elucidating the problems of her national growth, and tracing the chequered period of contemporary history. Administration in India has become so complex and complicated that it leaves a person in public service little or no time for the pursuit of literature or of history; and the difficulty has been greatly increased by the increasing tendency towards specialisation. In the History Department of the Allahabad University researches are being carried on in the Tughlak and Moghul periods, while Prof. Habeeb has worthily maintained the traditions of Aligarh by sustained research in pre-Moghul history. I am not aware of any other University where investigation into this subject is keenly pursued. The Universities of Southern India are wisely confining their activities to periods in which they are specially interested. This, together with the work in the Moslem period published by some learned societies such as the Asiatic Society, is the sum total of our efforts. This is a record of which Indian scholars cannot be very proud. It shows, not actual progress but definite retrogression, and if this state of affairs continues we shall be in danger of losing what we have acquired after patient effort and ceaseless toil.

THE BRITISH PERIOD.

Proceeding Dr. Shafa'at Ahmed Khan said:—

"The period of British Indian history covering the last three centuries is in marked contrast with that traversed so far. While the records of some of the most important dynasties can be gleaned only with great difficulty, from the queer and perfunctory accounts given in a language of extreme, and at times irritating, exaggeration and flattery, the British Indian period confronts the student with a mass of voluminous and prolific material, which it would be difficult to parallel in other countries. The reason for it is to be found in the fact that the Directors of the Company were six thousand miles away from the scene of operation, and they were most suspicious of any departure from the minute and vexatious restrictions which they imposed on their factors. In the east the Government of the factories, and later on of India, was conducted by correspondence which multiplied with alarming rapidity and consumed the energy of some of the finest administrators. Very important consultations were methodically despatched to their masters in the West; the minutes of the meetings were most carefully preserved and the minutest details of merchandise bullion and other commercial undertakings were supplied to the lynx-eyed merchants in Leadenhall Street. We have, as a result of this system, a mass of material which it is difficult for any person to master in his life-time. It is computed by Sir William Foster that the number of documents in the India Office Records Department is about 40,000. To this material should be added State papers and other documents preserved in the Public Records Office, London. While the amount of pamphlet literature and other MS material preserved in the British Museum is enormous. Further research in the Bodleian Library as much as in the private libraries of noblemen, and others whose ancestors have played a part in the history of India, will considerably add to this list.

Indian students should study the administrative reforms of Hastings uninfluenced by an inferiority complex or racial antagonism. No one has undertaken a study of Edmund Burke's work for India, the sacrifices he made for her cause, or the obloquy and the opposition he encountered in the pursuit of what he deemed to be just. Now that the midst of suspicion and partisanship has disappeared, the time is opportune for a just appraisement of the great undertaking to which he dedicated the last years of his noble life. Cornwallis still awaits a competent biographer who will be able to weave together his dispatches and minutes and bring out the salient features of his policy. His policy of permanent settlement of land revenue in Bengal can be studied in some very competent and able monographs, but the wider aspects of his administration, the reforms he introduced in the judicial system, his war against Tipu Sultan, the economic and social consequences of his reforms, these are subjects which have been discussed only perfunctorily and cursorily. No recent work on the subject has appeared yet, and the subject deserves a close study by Indian historians. Passing over Shore's administration, which was devoid of interest, we come to Wellesley. The great pro-consul is familiar to us in his magniloquent dispatches and brilliant conception of Indian policies. Wellesley looms large in the history of India. And the recent sketch of his administration by Mr. P. E. Roberts supplies a long-felt want. Robert's judgment is sane and sound, and his writings are free from the prejudice and narrowness displayed by some recent investigators. We lack, however, a full-length history of this period, in which Wellesley's relations with Oudh, the Nizam and the Karnatic should be sketched with freshness and wealth of detail.

NEED FOR IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATORS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now concluded my survey of the main problems which students of Indian history are called upon to solve. I do not depreciate in the least the noble services generations of scholars have performed for Indian scholarship, nor do I under-estimate the great progress which Indian scholars have recently made in the investigation of our history. All that I would like to point out is that the ground we have to cover is fairly extensive and our task needs the help of a large number of historians, trained in methods that have won recognition in many of the advanced countries of Europe. National prejudices, racial antipathies and religious differences, will naturally colour our judgment and uncansciously determine our attitude to specific problems. It would be too much to expect from human nature a cold passionless narration of events which have permanently dislocated the entire machinery of our national economy, nor is it in consonance with the plainest and most rudimentary elements of commonsense to expect an objective presentation of a war which has meant the subjugation of a race or country in which we are interested.

SOME CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you will allow me to deal with a few suggestions which I venture to place before you. I do so with great diffidence, as none is more conscious of his limitations than myself, and I am not quite sure if it would be possible or practicable for this honourable body to give effect to them. Yet, I am hopeful that the science to which all of us have devoted a considerable attention and care may be placed upon a firm and secure basis. I referred, in the beginning, to the need for the printing of the manuscripts that deal with various periods of Indian history. The number of such MSS is fairly large, and an organized attempt should be made for their printing. It has been calculated, by Khan Bahadur Zafar Hasan, that only 53 histories of India in Persian have been published so far. The number of unpublished MSS is not less than 250. Besides the work containel in Mr. Hasan's report, there are a large number of unpublished works in Persian, in private libraries, which have not yet been catalogued or classified. We ought to make a begnning with the printing and publication of some well-known books, such as "Wasaya-i-Nizami," the complete prose works of Amir Khusru, the "Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi," the "Tarikhi Mubarak Shah" (which is being published in the "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal"), the "Dasturul 'Amal" of Raja Rup, the "Faiyazul Qawanin. Inayat Namah, Tarikhi-i-Rashidi." The publication of such works is a "sine qua non" of success. We should follow them up by publishing other histories in Persian. Medieval history depends, and must depend to a large extent, upon such histories, as far as Northern India is concerned, for it is only recently that a systematic search has begun for sources in the vernacular languages. The latter should also be taken in hand, and publication of works in Marathi, Assamese and the different dialects of Rajputana, can no longer be delayed. The Asiatic Society of Bengal deserves the thanks of all scholars for the encouragement it has given to publication of standard works in history, and I hope other organizations in Northern India will supplement the work of that Society. There is a very large number of "Farmans" granted by Moghul Emperors, and a systematic effort ought to be made for their collection. They are of the utmost value to the historian of India, as we can trace from them the actual day-to-day working of the machinery of Government. There are numerous families in Northern India, and even in the South, whose anscestors played a part in the Moghul Empire, who possess some of the most priceless relics of our history, and an effort ought to be made to get transcripts of such documents. The difficulties in some cases are obvious, as the owners are suspicious of the motives of persons who wish to consult such documents. These prejudices can be overcome, and have been overcome, by tact and prudence, and I have no doubt that in most cases the owners will be too willing to get copies of such "Farmans" translated.

NEED FOR A MSS COMMISSION.

I am of the opinion that a work of such magnitude cannot be undertaken by private persons, or even by organizations with limited influence and resources. It will involve a large expenditure and necessitate the employment of several trained workers, who are familiar with the script and have had trained in the handling of documents. Such men are few and far between. This need not prove an insuperable obstacle, as the services of a number of scholars who are now engaged in historical researches could be requisitioned, and I have no doubt that they will respond to such an appeal with alacrity and zeal.

UNIVERSITIES AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have been dealing so far with the organization of research by various learned bodies and by the Government of India, but I have left out one of the most important agencies for the purpose. The omission was deliberate, as I wished to deal with this subject at somewhat greater length. The Universities are the repositories of learning and culture, and it is and through them that research and investigation can be fostered and encouraged. Research is, or ought to be, one of their most important functions, and the encouragement and organization of research should be one of the important tests of their utility and success. There are few persons who dissent from this statement. Have the present Universities succeeded in organizing and stimulating research on a scale which would justify our regarding them as nurseries of learning and culture?

A CLEARING-HOUSE.

The organizers of this Congress are to be heartily congratulated on the brilliant execution of a scheme which had been broached by some of the foremost historians, and I have no doubt whatsoever that this body, heralded amidst such happy auspices, with the blessings and support of historians all over the world, is destined to play a momentous part in the building up of a vigorous School of Indian Historians. We have not started this organization in a spirit of hostility to any institution. It is not our desire, nor can it be the wish of any one of its members, to start an association with the object of multiplying the long list of sectional

(Continued on page 12).

U. S. SILVER POLICY

Senator's Move To Combat Rumours Of Contemplated Change

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 8.

Senator McCarran called a meeting of the silver block with a view to take up not only the question of immediate fixing of silver price at one point two-nine but also to formulate plans to combat the rumours that the treasury is contemplating the change in its silver policy.

Senator MacCarran addressed a lengthy letter to Mr. Morgenthau seeking an explanation for the recent drop in silver price.

Russo-Czech Treaty Of Mutual Assistance

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, June 8.

The ratification of the recent treaty of Mutual Assistance between the U. S. S. R. and Czechoslovakia which is on the same lines as Franco-Soviet treaty was exchanged to-day between M. Litvinoff and Dr. Benes who is visiting Moscow.

O'DUFFY TOO!

Declares For United Irish Republic

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DUBLIN, June 8.

General O'Duffy, leader of the Blueshirts who resigned from the United Ireland party last autumn declared for the Republic Convention Youth League and said the republic was the objective of his organisation and it was the best if all parties recognised it.

He condemned the separation of northern Ireland and declared that the Irish question would never be settled while an inch of the Irish soil was outside the jurisdiction of the Irish people.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Will Be More Cordial Under New Regime

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, June 8.

The new British Cabinet occupies a place of pride in newspapers.

The "Times" says there is every reason to believe that Sir S. Hoare concurs with Mr. Baldwin's recent advocacy of close Anglo-American collaboration in the interest of world peace in which case Anglo-American relations are likely to be more cordial than in the last biennium.

SIR F. LEITHROSS FOR CHINA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 8.

The Foreign office announces that Sir Frederick Leithross, Chief Economic adviser to the British Government is leaving for China in August in order that his expert advice may be available to the British Government for the purpose of discussing with the Chinese and other Governments concerned problems whereto the present economic situation in China give rise, he being absent some months.

WHITE PAPER ON BRITISH WAR DEBT

Cordell Hull's Statement On Conditions Of Payment

RUGBY, June 8.

A white Paper published to-day contains documents relating to British War Debt.

In a letter enclosing a statement of the amount from Britain Mr. Cordell Hull United States Secretary for Finance, stated that the United States Government were fully disposed to discuss through diplomatic channels any proposals put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness.

In reply the British Government called attetion to their note of June 4th 1934. Explaining the reasons for which they were compelled to suspend war debts payments to the United States.

They added that it did not appear to them that the essentials of the situation had changed since that note was written. They would be fully prepared to resume discussions whenever circumstances appeared to warrant a hope that a result satisfactory to the governments might be expected. —Reuter.

Baldwin On 'Record' Of National Govt.

GUARDIANS & TRUSTEES FOR DEMOCRACY

Unctuous Platitudes Of New Premier

LONDON, June 8.

Mr. Baldwin made his first speech since the assumption of the Premiership at Worcestershire this afternoon.

He began with a warm tribute to Mr. MacDonald and particularly eulogised the late Prime Minister's courage in doing the hardest thing not only for the politician but for the man—to break ties with friends who worked with him throughout his political life. His collaboration with Mr. MacDonald would continue closely as before.

NATIONAL GOVT'S RECORD.

The new Prime Minister proceeded to declare unhesitatingly that no party Government ever accomplished as much as the National Government during the past four years. Touching many subjects Mr. Baldwin said, until the limitation of armaments was obtained Government would not be satisfied..

POWERS AND LEAGUE.

Briefly reviewing the political standing of great countries like Italy, Russia, Germany the United States and France to-day Mr. Baldwin said, "one great democratic country which enjoyed stability was our own" (cheers). He made certain changes in the Foreign Office which strengthened the ministerial personnel there and made collaboration with the League of Nations easier than in the past. Industrial recovery has been remarkable. "We still had the advantage of cheap money for industry and remarkably low cost of living. For the time being, we are benefiting at both ends.

ASSURANCE TO TORIES.

Mr. Baldwin then proceeded to dissipate the anxieties of those belonging to the old Tory Party who feared it was likely to lose their identity or name under the present Government regime asserting that nothing of the sort was contemplated. National labourites and National Liberals have been given an assurance at the next general election but they would help to secure the return of every Conservative member who was prepared to contest the seat he now holds.

THREAT TO EUROPEAN PEACE.

Continuing Mr. Baldwin said, the difficulties of Italy and Abyssinia are causing anxiety in the rest of Europe. "We are confronted suddenly with these dangers. This has made more neccessary than ever the stability and strength in the governments of countries.

Referring to unemployment, Mr. Baldwin said, their only comfort was no country had a happier record in dealing herewith than they had during the last four years. The only failure encountered was the solution of the problem of the depressed areas which hitherto defied the efforts of two governments.

PEACE AND SECURITY.

Concluding Mr. Baldwin asserted: "More than ever we are guardians and trustees for democracy, for ordered liberty and for ordered freedom. Peace and security for ourselves and Europe must be the aim of the United people of the United Kingdom".—Reuter.

Inskip On Significance Of Two Cabinet Ministers For Foreign Affairs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 8.

Sir Thomas Inskip the Attorney-General in a speech at Portsmouth said the reorganisation of the National Government could, in the nature of things, only be the prelude to a general election in the next six or ten months. An election is unlikely before the summer holidays but is likely almost anything after the summer is over.

Referring to the National Government, he said the Government would persist in its efforts for peace and disarmament and believed they would ultimately succeed. Continuing he said Mr. Baldwin deliberately adopted the new procedure of having two ministers in the the Cabinet both dealing with Foreign affairs in order to give special emphasis on Foreign policy based on the membership of the league.

CABINET RESHUFFLE

Mixed Reception In British Press

LONDON, June 8.

The Cabinet reshuffle has been given a mixed reception in the press. "The Times" says that the new Government is definitely stronger in detail and all the stronger in mass. It criticises Mr. Baldwin for not carrying the reshuffling further and says that all arguments for fresh blood in the Foreign Office applied to a far greater degree to the Dominions Office. Nobody would dream of suggesting the exclusion of Mr Thomas from the Cabinet but the problems of Dominions have entered a phase which requires new perspective and a new personality.

The "News Chronicle" says that the new Government is simply an old dog with new spots. The result of the reshuffling is perhaps to make a trifle more definite the essentially Tory character of the administration. "Ahe Chronicle" would have preferred Captain Eden to Sir Samuel Hoare at the Foreign Office, though it admits that the latter will command confidence.

Both The "Chronicle" and The "Morning Post" criticise the appointment of Lord Halifax to the War Office. The "Morning Post" wishing Mr. Baldwin success, emphasises the need of Conservative unity and unbroken national front against Socialism in the coming election.

The "Daily Herald" says that the reshuffling of the Cabinet cannot be said to have strengthened Government.

The "Daily Mail" wishes the new Government all possible success.

TRIBUTE TO SIR S. HOARE.

The "Times" says that Sir Samuel Hoare's reputation for resource and determination has grown out of all recognition. No place in Government seems at the moment to be beyond his deserts or capacity. The prestige he has won no less than his own qualities should itself be an important factor in handling developments in the foreign situation. The Marquess of Zetland is a very proper choice for the India Office.

The "Daily Telegraph" says no better choice than the Marquess of Zetland could have been made for the India Office.—Reuter.

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IN HUMANITY'S NAME REMOVE QUETTA BAN

Delhi Muslims Consider Restrictions Are Result Of Govt. Distrust

NEW DELHI, June 8.

"The Government's refusal to allow non-official relief parties to proceed to Quetta is a political stunt actuated by the Government's suspicions and mistrusts", was the theme of the speech delivered by a number of speakers at a crowded meeting of the local Muslims held here last evening in the Queen's Gardens. Maulana Kifiat Ullah presided.

The meeting passed a resolution expressing grief at the Quetta tragedy, offering sympathies on behalf of the Muslims of Delhi to the distressed and reminding the people of their duty in this hour of need towards the victims of the earthquake.

Maulana Abdul Majid who moved the resolution severely criticised the attitude of the Government towards the non-official relief agencies and appealed to the Government in the name of humanity to set aside its political suspicions and allow the non-official parties to proceed to the affected area as it was an indisputable fact that none else but Indians could alleviate the sufferings of Indians.

Maulvi Azamat Ullah also spoke in the same strain. He assured the Government that they did not intend to spread sedition in Quetta nor they could fire the people in distress with patriotism. They only wanted to help their own men who were in trouble.

Maulana Ahmed Said, Mr. Naruddin Same-Ullah and the President also spoke.—United Press.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM QUETTA

Publication On Alternate Days

SIMLA, June 9.

As there is no further news of of importance from Quetta, the Government have not issued any report on earthquake situation to-day.

The "United Press" learns that in future official reports about Quetta situation will be issued on alternate days, commencing from to-morrow.—United Press.

"GROSSLY EXAGGERATED"

Reliable Figures Of Kalat State Casualties: 2,900 Killed, 5,000 Injured

SIMLA, June 9.

Enquiries from the authorities at Simla reveal that the press report of the death-roll in Kalat State, due to the earthquake, given as 24,000 is grossly exaggerated. The latest reliable figures of casualties in Kalat State are 2,900 killed and 5,000 injured out of the total population of 10,000 in the stricken area.

The revised official figures about the total casualties are expected to-morrow.—United Press.

RELIEF CAMPS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, June 8.

A number of camps have been opened in the Queen's Gardens where the refugees from Quetta are lodged and fed. About 250 refugees belonging mostly to the U. P. districts have come here. Almost all of them had injuries on their persons. Every one had his own pathetic story to relate.

The Hindu refugees are lodged in the Arya Relief Camp. The Muslim refugees who were about 200 in number are lodged in the Muslim Relief Camp. There is a separate camp reserved for women.—United Press.

Injured Airmen Taken To Karachi

SIMLA, June 9.

The aeroplane of the Viceroy which took supplies of women's clothing to Quetta returned to Lahore with five women and children. The Burma Transport Aircraft (Pig Troop-carrying Aeroplane) took 14 injured airmen from Quetta to Karachi.—United Press.

Ordinary Telegrams Booking At Quetta

SIMLA, June 9.

From yesterday, ordinary telegrams are being booked to Quetta. As there was a heavy rush of telegrams only express telegrams were transmitted hitherto.—United Press.

"RELIEF DELAYED IS RELIEF DENIED"

Rush To Aid Of Stricken Baluchistan

APPEAL TO KERALITES

The Bombay Kerala Samaj Baluchistan Earthquake Relief Fund Committee has issued the following appeal to the Kerala residents of Bombay and Suburbs.

"The harrowing tale of woe and distress which comes from the afflicted land of Baluchistan has no parallel in the living memory of mankind. From what meagre information that is now available even the distress caused by last year's earthquake in Bihar, pales into insignificance when compared to the heart-rending news that is slowly filtering through from Baluchistan. We read with sudden that whole towns have been wiped off, that the number of people dead has reached the appalling figure of over 50,000 and that thousands are either under the debris or are rendered helpless and destitute.

To rush to the rescue of Baluchistan in her present hour of affliction, is the duty of every Indian, nay, of everyone possessing the slightest sense of humanity.

We appeal to all Keralites of Bombay and Suburbs to contribute liberally for such a sacred cause, and have no doubt that our appeal will meet with a spontaneous response. It has to be borne in mind that "relief delayed" is "relief denied."

All contributions may kindly be sent to Mr. K. Aappa Nair, Treasurer, B. K. Samaj, Baluchistan Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Dadar G.I.P. Railway. Bombay. Members of the Committee will also be going round to make collections for which proper receipts will be issued. The collections will be sent from time to time to the Relief Fund started by the Mayor of Bombay.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR 'QUAKE VICTIMS

The Secretary of the Seva Sadan, Delhi writes:—

All the relief workers, working at Quetta, either through Government or private institutions and organisations are informed that the Seva Sadan, 11-13 Rajpur Road, Delhi, has made special arrangements to receive wounded or otherwise helpless, and destitute babies and children girls and women that may be sent to the Seva Sadan Delhi Nursing Home and Children's Hospital for treatment and shelter from the Earthquake devastated areas of Quetta, etc.

All deserving cases, irrespective of caste and creed, shall be imparted free education in addition to free board, lodging and clothing as is already being done for the children rescued at Bihar and sent to Seva Sadan Delhi by the Servants of India Society.

RELIEF OF QUETTA VICTIMS

Memon Committee Seeks Congress Support

PATNA, June 8.

Rajen Babu, the Congress President, has received the following telegram from Mr. Abul Satar Naviwalla of Rangoon:—

"Baluchistan earthquake toll of life and property unparallelled. Memon Relief Society instructed relief work. Started to-day Calcutta air mail to proceed to Quetta. Expecting full co-operation from Congress workers there. Pray instruct them telegraphically. Hoping you will keep no stone unturned to raise magnificent fund."—United Press.

KOBE INDIANS' SYMPATHY FOR QUETTA

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—A cable communication has been received from the President, Indian Silk Association, Kobe (Japan) expressing heartiest sympathy for Quetta Earthquake.'

MODERN HISTORY CONGRESS

(Continued from page 6.)

brilliant research workers in Maratha history, among whom may be mentioned Khare, Rajwade, Parasnis and Sardesai. Rajwade at great sacrifice and with unbounded enthusiasm, went from place to place to collect materials ransacking the shelves and liberaries of Rajas Jahagirdars and noted families, and published bulky volumes of original material with introductions, which, inspite of certain prejudices embodied therein, no student of history can afford to discard.

Parasnis was another industrious worker, and though less scholarly he had a more balanced judgment, and it was for this reason that Mr. Justice Kinkaid specially sought his co-operation in writing his books on Maratha history. In company with Mr. Kinkaid, Mr. H. G. Rawlinson may also be mentioned, for, his life of Shivaji small though it be, is a book of sound judgment and admirably portrays the character of the great Maratha hero.

The climax in Maratha history research has been reached by Raosaheb Sardesai, happily still living amidst us, a man of 70 years old to-day, most of which have been spent in the study and the writing of history. God granted him a long life, and good opportunities as well, which he has utilised for the advancement of knowledge and the good of the community as a whole. His selections from Peshwas' Record at Poona, will remain for ever a fruitful source of information for the future historians.

Campbell, DaCunha, Malabari, Masani

Next to the history of the Marathas, is the history of Bombay City, the story of her rapid rise under British rule. Not a few scholars have been at pains in tracing the principal events in her history, but here as in other fields British scholars have led the way. In the compilation of the Gazeteers of the various districts of the Presidency and especially that of Bombay City, Mr. Campbell's is an honoured name. DaCunha's is also regarded as a standard work.

Sir P. M. Malabari's "Rise of Bombay" is perhaps the most popular of the histories of Bombay. Malabari was not only a great social reformer and journalist, he was also a man who took great interest in historical studies, and by his personal contact he gave impetus to the work of many scholars, may be lesser than, he, but making contributions of some value.

Mr. R. P. Masani is perhaps the most distinguished among those who imbibed the spirit of Malabari in this respect. He is not a historian in the sense in which others are. He is more interested in the history of institutions and his comprehensive volume tracing the early history of self-government in Bombay is a fine piece of research in an oft-neglected field and a contribution of the right type to our knowledge.

Father Heras And His School

Karnatak being a distant part of our Presidency, we are apt to forget the greatness of her past and have even been in the habit of calling it the Southern Maratha Country, an appellation which the Karnatak people strongly and very rightly resent. Karnatak's contribution to Indian culture and civilisation is great, and it is very creditable to Father Heras S. J. that he has "Indianised" himself by devoting his labours to the study of the Karnatak. His volumes on the "History of Vizianagar" are a mine of information, laboriously collected, intelligently collated, and skilfully presented. He has given rise to a vigorous school of historical research which bids fair to outshine the past.

Under Father Heras, many scholars have been trained, who will remain his legacy. These too made many researches of more or less importance. Among those which concern Karnatak history, may be mentioned the "history of the feudatory chiefs of the Karnatak under certain dynasties", which throws light on many obscure spots. The author, Mr. Dinkar D. Desai, is a young man of nigh talents, taking legitimate pride in Karnatak history

On the whole, Bombay scholars, I mean the scholars of this Presidency, have acquitted themselves well in the matter of historical research, but we must forge ahead, discarding the age-long practice of living on past reputation.

A Word Of Caution

One word of caution. Let us realise that it is the quality of the research that counts. The late Dr. Bhandarkar in moving the resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Justice Telang at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1893, laid down the following as the true qualifications of a research scholar in history. He said:—

"In the first place, one who entered into that field, was required to be a man of exceptional intelligence, a man with a clear head and very acute and keen reasoning powers. The next requisite—and a very essential requisite—was that there must be curiosity in him; and the third requisite was that there must be a freedom from bias and a thorough impartiality in forming an opinion on any question that came forward".

It is indeed extremely difficult to find a combination of these qualities but such a combination alone makes a true scholar.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

A Weekly Survey

(By "Zandhyala")

Hardly a day passes now-a-days without some surprise development in the sphere of international finance. Events are moving in quite succession. The bulk of the attention is focussed upon France, where the government changed hands thrice within the course of a single week. The speculative attack is once again concentrated upon the French Franc. M. Laval having agreed to form the Cabinet, pontics in France have come to a roost for the present. President Roosevelt also is in vigorous search for measures to save the N.R.A. from the adverse ruling of the Supreme Court. The earlier forecast of a change in the British Ministry has become an accomplished fact. Despite numerous uncertainties the financial position is fairly satisfactory. With the prospects of an improving political event, markets are inclined to move to higher levels. But in the absence of any stimulating news from America the white metal remains quietly steady.

PROSPECTS OF FRANC.

Once again there is the accentuation of the attack on the gold currencies, but the storm centre has been shifted to France. The success of M. Laval in forming a National Union Government with the Left and the Right parties, may give a temporary relief to the Franc. Parties of the Left are more in favour of devaluation of the Franc than parties in support of it, and the results of the recent municipal elections also showed a slight turn to the Left. Feelings of pessimism on the prospects of Franc, are expressed even in the highly conservative circle of France which often act as the mouth-piece of the Bank of France. The budgetary difficulties are becoming insurmountable, and France is much worse off than other 'gold bloc' countries from the point of view of the budgetary position. Despite strong technical position behind Franc, France may not be able to maintain her secluded position under the present system of restrictions and quotas, for a long time. And so the success of the new Government cannot be viewed with satisfaction as there may be some fresh surprises again when M. Laval proceeds to steer through the Chamber of Deputies the Plenary Powers Bill on which the fate of the past few governments has been decided.

FLIGHT OF CAPITAL.

The flight of capital from a number of the European countries due to fears of eventual devaluation explains the demand for Sterling during the past few weeks, and the rise has become sharp because of the fact that the pressure has been shifted from the gold currencies to French Franc. A flight of capital to or from Franc or Dollar is sure to bring substantial movements in Sterling. Again, while the attack on Swiss Franc or Guilder has affected the forward positions, the attack on French Franc has an imminent response on the part of spot sterling. And so it is feared that a further appreciation of the Sterling might take place unless the British Exchange Equalisation Funds counteracts its movements by its operation. But with the prospects of calm conditions prevailing both in France and U.S.A., there will be a repatriation of capital from London thus depressing the Sterling again to its former level.

STABILISATION

Despite a universal recognition of the fact that a general stabilisation of currencies is a "sine qua non" for the restoration of world trade from the present economic blizzard, the prospects of an early stabilisation appear very gloomy. Ever since the break down of the London Conference a number of countries evinced a desire to agree to some stabilisation proposals. Recently Mr. Morgenthau the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, has expressed his willingness for a general stabilisation, but he is not prepared to lead a unilateral stabilisation of the Dollar. Britain also is in favour of general stabilisation, provided there is no chance of its break down again. Britain is not very anxious over it as she has received substantial benefits by virtue of her under valued currency. The 'gold bloc' is another stumbling block for the agreement to a general stabilisation. International trade is continuously harassed by restrictions, quotas and exchange controls. But these restrictions cannot be expected to be removed before the currencies are stabilised. And so this seems to be arguing in a vicious circle.

Stabilisation must be put in the very front rank of necessities for proper world recovery. But many things should happen before stabilisation.

Price levels and exchange rates must be in some sort of unism. The devaluation of the 'gold bloc' is another necessity. But this may result in risk of a depreciation race among the various countries. Again, in view of the radical opposition of Senator Long and Father Coughlin, President Roosevelt may not be able to take a course which may be unpopular with the masses. British Government also may not favour stabilisation before the general election. The only way out of the present chaos seems to be a temporary agreement between London and New York to be soon followed by the 'gold bloc' and other countries.

GILT-EDGED MARKETS

The prospects of the Gilt-edged markets are becoming increasingly bright. The political uncertainty of a general election in Britain, has been postponed at least till the next year's budget, by the reshuffling of the British Cabinet. There appears every prospect that the present level of the gilt-edged stock will be maintained for a prolonged period or until the Labour Government is returned with such a big majority as to enable them to introduce their Socialist theories. Even if the trade and industry improve, by such schemes as the development scheme and others providing employment for the funds now lying idle, the reaction will not be more than of minor proportions. It is also highly doubtful if the Bank of England will rely upon a high bank rate to support the exchange and to protect gold stocks. The prospects of an early conversion of the 3 per cent local loans should import more strength to the gilt-edged.

In the wake up of the London Sterling advices, the Indian gilt-edged market may register still higher levels. In all probability the new loan programme of the Government of India cannot be a bear factor, and even if it be, there is no chance of the present prices being depressed further.

West Khandesh's Purse Of Rs. 4,500 To Rajen Babu

(From A Correspondent).

DHULIA, June 9.

At Nandurbar there was unparalleled enthusiasm and splendid reception was given to Rajen Babu. Response throughout West Khandesh was good. The total amount of West Khandesh purses has been Rs. 4,500.

EKKA STRIKE ENDS

Enhancement Tax Reduced By Half

BARH, June 8.

The Municipal authorities having come to an understanding with Ekka drivers of this place who had gone on strike by way of protest against the proposed enhancement in Ekka taxation, the strike has been called off and Ekkas have begun to ply as usual since the 2nd instant.

It is understood the amount of enhancement proposed has been reduced by half and the Ekkawalas have been granted one week's time to renew their licenses.—United Press.

APPEALS TO POSTAL STAFF TO CONTRIBUTE

SIMLA, June 9.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs has issued a circular to the Staff appealing for contribution to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.—United Press.

DACOITY IN GWALIOR VILLAGE

GWALIOR, June 9.

A dacoity, attended with incendiarism and the loss of property worth Rs. 2,000 is reported to have been committed in Killamani, a village in Gwalior State.

About 40 armed dacoits are said to have entered the house of Seth Rangilal Champalal, and after severely assaulting the inmates of the house, set fire to the place before decamping with cash and Jewellery worth about Rs. 2,000. Police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

PUNJABI BOOK PROSCRIBED

PATNA, June 8.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa has proscribed a pamphlet with the title "Khatm-i-Nabuwat Aur Takabbuh-i-Quadiani" that is "End of prophethood and the arrogance of the Quadiani" in Punjabi verse written and published at Jalalpur Jattan (district Gujrat) by Mir Mohammad Din of Lahore, under section 4 of the Press Act, 1931.—United Press.

Mohammad Ishaque, Nazir of the Hazaribagh Civil Court, has been sentenced by Mr. A. M. Chakravarty, Deputy Magistrate, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 3 years and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for another one year under section 409, I.P.C. for defalcating the sums of Rs. 14—12-0 and Rs. 7-14-0.

RESTRICTIONS ON SUSPECTS

Munshiganj Plan To Ease Conditions On Detenus

MUNSHIGANJ, June 9.

It is reliably learnt that the district authorities have decided to change their policy regarding the detenus, home-internees and other political suspects in Bikrampur.

In pursuance of the policy a number of home internees and detenus and those whose movements have been restrained will be released under certain conditions. The restrictions imposed on a number of political suspects will be released to a considerable degree. All these persons will be placed under the vigilance of the Village Committee formed with the President of Union Boards and other leading men of the village.

With a view to form such Village Committees Mr. Blair, the District Magistrate, and the officers of the District Intelligence Branch will visit Bikrampur next week and will, it is reported hold conferences with presidents and members of Union Boards and other leading men where guardians of detenus, internees and political suspects will be invited and the merits of individual cases will be discussed for making necessary orders.—United Press.

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CAREERS, LAHORE.

Scene at the Hyderabad (Sind) railway station when the train brought scores of injured and other survivors of the Quetta tragedy.

CIGARETTE END DOES IT?

Captain Lane Sustains Fatal Burns In Terrific Forest Fire

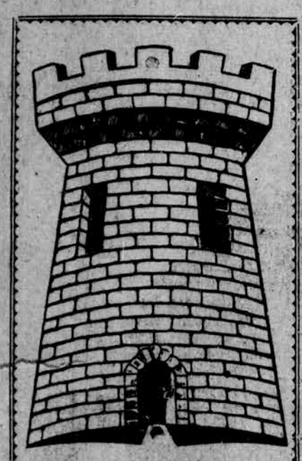
SIMLA, June 8.

A terrific forest fire at Kasauli caused the death of Captain Lane of the Cheshire Regiment, and bad injuries to Lt. Reid and two soldiers.

The fire apparently originated from a cigarette end and spread widely threatening to engulf the entire town of Kasauli. The Military came out and fought the flames valiantly for the whole day and night yesterday. Men from Dagshai and Sabathu came to help them. At one time the entire town seemed to be in danger but the military by a great effort averted the disaster.

The funeral of Captain Lane was held to-day. The injured have been removed to hospital. The fire has not yet been extinguished but is under control and the town is saved.

All trees from the Club to Barney Ville have been destroyed.—A. P.



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Members of an Anglo-Indian family who survived the Quetta ordeal, are seen here just on their arrival at Karachi Cantonment Railway Station.

An old Parsi lady who was injured in the Quetta earthquake is seen here lying on Hyderabad Railway Station platform.

TO BURN OR BLOW OFF QUETTA IS NOTHING SHORT OF MURDER

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL TO VICEROY TO PERMIT BONAFIDE ORGANISATIONS TO ADMINISTER RELIEF

NASIK, (By Mail.)

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President has issued a statement to the press. The following is the full text

"I have received the following wire from Karachi, from Messrs. Jairamdas Daulatram and Acharya Kirpalani, General Secretaries of the Congress:

"Public relief in Quetta is impossible. Military Authorities disallow entry of men like Mr. Jamshed Mehta, and even title holders are refused permission though they are prepared to make their own arrangement, and not draw on local resources. Much life and property could have been saved and possible dangers of epidemics avoided. If adequate labour is imported and public offers of co-operation accepted. The whole population, including the injured is being evacuated. Rumours are rife about the abandonment of excavation and burning of the city with petrol. All the thousands of persons lying under the debris are assumed to be dead only after three days. Public feel even now that life and property can be saved if immediate public co-operation is accepted. Public meetings in Sind have condemned the attitude of the authorities."

UNINTELLIGIBLE.

"From my experience in Bihar, I can unhesitatingly say that living persons can be recovered from underneath the debris several days after the 'quake, and therefore all possible efforts should be made to rescue them. The attitude of the Authorities in refusing help from the relief organisations is wholly unintelligible. It is well known that such organisations rendered invaluable services in Bihar last year and these have been acknowledged by the Government. I cannot understand why they should not be given facilities to administer relief in Quetta and affected areas. The suggestion which has found currency that the devastated city should be blown off or burnt appear to be so revolting that it is impossible to believe that it has been seriously put forward by any responsible person. Doing that only 6 days after the 'quake instead of rescuing persons buried under debris, would amount to nothing short of murder not to speak of loss of property which can be recovered. Public mind is naturally seriously agitated. I have also appealed to the Viceroy to permit bonafide relief organisations to administer relief. I hope the Authorities will give due weight to the public feeling in this matter and revise their decision.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

I have authorised the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and the General Secretary of the Congress to render whatever help they can under the circumstances, and organise relief on as large a scale as possible, and appeal to the public to subscribe generously to the relief fund and send their contributions to Dr. Choitram Gidwani, president, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, Karachi.—United Press.

POSTAL FACILITIES IN 'QUAKE LAND

SIMLA, June 8.

Mr. Bewoor, Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, returned to Simla to-day.

The Postal Department has decided in view of the peculiar situation in Quetta, Mastung and Kalat, where people are without money, that all unregistered letters may be posted, from these places unstamped, inland, foreign or by air mail.—A. P.

Burma Acting Governor Donates Rs. 1,000

RANGOON, June 8.

H. E. Sir Thomas Couper, Acting Governor, has sent a personal donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.—A. P.

Governor-General Sanctions Rs. 10 Lakhs For Viceroy's Fund

APPOINTS EARTHQUAKE COMMISSIONER TO CO-ORDINATE RELIEF MEASURES

SIMLA, June 8.

The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned ten lakhs of rupees to supplement the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund and to ensure that adequate funds are available for immediate relief of sufferers wherever they be. The Governor-General-in-Council has also decided to appoint an Earthquake Commissioner to co-ordinate measures of relief and advise him on many miscellaneous problems arising in connection with the earthquake.

FOR EVACUATION TO ENGLAND.

It is officially stated that the "S. S. Karanja" chartered by the Government of India for evacuation to England from Karachi approximately took 700 members of British families. Two ambulance trains left Lahore for Quetta yesterday and evacuation of the wounded will commence as soon as possible after their arrival. All wounded will be transferred from Quetta as quickly as possible and the present congestion in the hospitals will thereby be relieved. Medical and Sanitary arrangements have been well organised and are working satisfactorily. Field ambulance sections are operating in Mastung area.

The remaining villages in the earthquake area are patrolled daily and provided with food and medical attention.—A. P.

TO SAFEGUARD LOST PROPERTY

People Who Left Quetta May Send On Their Claims To Tribunal

SIMLA, June 8.

As an enormous private property has been lost in Quetta earthquake, it seems necessary to set up some organisation which should devote itself to the recovery and proper identification of the same. As a large number of survivors have already been evacuated out of Quetta, it is found more urgent that there should be some official agency to deal with the matter.

The "United Press" understands that the appointment of a Tribunal in this connection is under the active contemplation of the Government. If this materialises, the people who left Quetta will have an opportunity of sending on their claims to this Tribunal giving particulars of their property. It is understood that the procedure of registering claims by private individuals will be to go to local collectors or district officers and give details of their lost property which the local officials will transmit to the Tribunal.

As the situation in Quetta improves, particular efforts will be made to carry on thorough investigation of claims. Eventually when the city will be opened again there will be a complete record of such claims. The Government, in the meanwhile, will take every care to safeguard the lost property of individuals so that these might be restored to the owners or their dependents.—United Press.

SATSANG RELIEF FUND FOR QUETTA

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 6.

At yesterday's meeting in the "Hira Maidan" Vaswani announced a further donation of Rs. 100 to the "Sat Sang Relief Fund." He referred to the sister Volunteer's work in visiting the wounded and distressed sisters in the hospital and in private homes. He requested for more help of doctors Vaswani in giving instructions asked the Sat Sang Relief Band to administer relief to brothers and sisters in need and not think of their religious labels, Hindu or Muslim Parsi or Christian. The Sat Sang relief was open to all. Sat Sang volunteers are paying house-to-house visits.

Vaswani announced that Mr. Gobindram Advani, B.Sc. teacher, Shakti High School, was reported to be alive in Quetta.

RAMKRISHNA CENTENARY

Famous French Authoress Joins Committee

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Mlle. M. Chovin—the distinguished French authoress, has become a member of the Ramkrishna Centenary.

Mlle. M. Chovin, the gifted French authoress, wrote to the Sri Ramkrishna Centenary Celebrations Committee asking them to enlist her as a member of that Committee.

In her letter to the Secretary of the Committee she says that she will do everything that is possible for her to make the coming Centenary a complete success.—United Press.

Facilities For Evacuation

GOVERNMENTS OF PUNJAB, U. P. FRONTIER AND BOMBAY TO CO-OPERATE

QUETTA, June 7. (Delayed).

The following is the official report on Quetta situation based on official messages, received up-to mid-day on June 6.

ADMINISTRATION

Electric light and water supply is satisfactory. Milk supply is adequate. Evacuation of British Indian survivors continues satisfactorily. All Raf families for transfer to England left Quetta and some other British families are on way to Karachi. Arrangements are in hand for evacuation next week of between 700 to 800 members of British families, who will be accommodated at Karachi pending provision of passage.

A Bureau is established at Quetta for registration of claims for property lost in earthquake. Salvage work in accordance with these claims is being carried out to the maximum extent, commensurate with the safety and public health. Railway traffic for private individuals will now be opened as far as Jacobabad, but no private individuals will be allowed beyond that point without a pass from the Adjutant General of India.

CASUALTIES (GENERAL)

A report appearing in the Press of the total death roll of 56,000 killed in Quetta and surrounding districts cannot be confirmed. The number killed in surrounding villages is reported to be heavy. but no reliable estimate is possible at present. Authorities are investigating.

(B) British. No report of new or additional casualties is received.

(C) India: Authorities are doing everything possible to ascertain the names of Indian victims. A further list has been despatched from Quetta by air and will be published as soon as it is received. Transmission of lists by wire is impossible.

In addition to 32,500 cases in hospital at Quetta many wounded are attending intermittently for treatment. Medical aid is also available at the Refugee camp.

EVACUATION FACILITIES

It is hoped that it will be possible to commence evacuation of hospital cases shortly. The Governments of Bombay, United Provinces, Punjab and North-West Frontier are preparing hospital accommodation. Patients discharged from hospitals, are rejoining families on Race Course Refugee Camp. The Government authorities in the Punjab and Sind are arranging to establish organisation at Rohri to provide food and medical comforts and money for immediate expenses to refugees from Quetta. Lists of refugees passing through Rohri will be compiled and issued to the Press. All deputy commissioners have been instructed to provide food and accommodation for refugees arriving in their districts. —United Press.

FOR TOURISTS IN INDO-CHINA

Law Relating To Importation Of Firearms

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

The French authorities in Indo-China bring to the notice of all tourists visiting that country on hunting trips the recent law relating to the importation of firearms.

Tourists are allowed to bring with them rifles or carbines classed as weapons of war with a supply of cartridges at the maximum rate of two hundred rounds per rifle, subject to their signing a declaration by which they engage not to use the said weapons in any other way except for hunting.

This authority is valid for the whole of Indo-China, but only for a period of three months and it is given on condition of depositing, at the entry Custom House of Indo-China, of the duty fixed by the Tariff and filing a security deposit of 50 piastres for each weapon.

No extra ammunition can be purchased in the Colony without a permit from the Head of the local administration.

Any loss of arms or ammunition should be reported to the authorities concerned without delay.

The security deposit and the Custom duties will be refunded to the tourists on their departure from Indo-China on their producing the registered weapons, together with receipts, acknowledgments and passes or permits.

Infringements of the law are punishable.

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Trade And Finance

MONEY MARKET SLIGHTLY EASY

Steady Tone In Securities

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, June 7.

MONEY:—Conditions in the money market were slightly easier this week, call loans being available at about 2½ per cent The present easiness is, however, likely to prove temporary. Settlement of accounts in connection with bullion—gold and silver—having been successfully financed now follows in its wake the current settlement of share accounts, which will tend to tighten the market in the coming week. However, some relief is provided in the meantime by the funds accruing to the market through the sale of a million sterling to Government every week. Moreover three months Treasury Bills maturities aggregated Rs 250 lakhs. Rs. 1 1/2 crores on the 1st instance, and 1 crore on the 8th instant, whereas renewals were only Rs. 1 crore. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 2 3/4 per cent. Three months 2½ per cent. and six months 2¼ per cent. to 2½ per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged were steady on the whole on advices from London where India sterling stocks rallied. 3½ per cent. Paper advanced from Rs. 93-15 to Rs 95, but with minor fluctuations closed at Rs. 94/11. Other scrips were also steady with moderate investment demand. 3 per cent. 1941 bonds closed at Rs. 101-4 and 3½ per cent. 1947-50 loan at Rs. 102-9. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan gained about 4 annas to Rs. 107-7 and 1943 loan to Rs. 106-15. 4½ per cent 1955-60 loan kept steady closing at Rs. 113-2. 5 per cent 1934-44 loan is quoted at Rs. 108-12, 1940-43 loan at Rs. 109-14 and 1945-55 tax free loan at Rs. 117-10. Five per cent. 1938-40 loan was almost unchanged at Rs. 108-7. 6½ per cent. Bom. Dev. Loan closed at Rs. 101-11 and 6¼ per cent. Treasury Bonds at Rs. 101-6.

EXCHANGE

The sterling exchange market continued steady throughout the period under review with sellers of ready T. T. at 1/6-7/64d. and buyers at 1/6-9/64, occasional business passing at the middle rate. The turnover was, however, small, business in connection with the export of gold being negligible. Merchandise export bills were also small in number. Forward positions were steady with rates almost unchanged.

The foreign exchange market in London experienced wide fluctuations during this week. The governing factor in this connection was the continuance of the French Monetary crisis. The Sterling-Franc rate opened at 75.25 francs but later owing to the reported intervention of the British Exchange Equalisation Fund and on formation of Bouisson Babinet, the rate recovered to 74.26. The New York-London rate moved in sympathy therewith. It opened at dol. 4.95-1/8 but recovered to dol. 4.91-1/2. On the resignation of the newly formed Bouisson government, however, the pound sterling again appreciated both in terms of the dollar and the franc. Fluctuations will persist so long as the crisis in France continues. The closing quotations for the dollar sterling and franc-sterling rates were dol. 4.94-1/2 and 75.26 francs respectively. The Belga and the Italian Lira also fluctuated. They finished at 29.17 and 59.96 respectively.

GOLD.

Gold was steady at the opening, the price for ready gold quoting Rs. 35-7-6. Subsequently, however, the rates showed a persistently sagging tendency following the firmness of the pound sterling on the resignation of the new French cabinet. Prices in the local market declined to as low as Rs. 35-0-6 with intermittent fluctuations. Business transacted was largely interbazar. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 5-1/2 lakhs tolas while the daily offtake continues at some 3000 tolas. Arrivals from upcountry average some 10 to 12 thousand tolas a day. The price of sovereigns were almost steady closing at Rs. 22-11-9 and Rs. 22-11-6 for ready and forward. Last week's shipment of gold per S. S. "Naldera" amounted to Rs. 30.70 lakhs. In London the quotation for gold were unchanged at 142/ upto Wednesday and thereafter declined to 140/7d at the close. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 35-6-0 and Rs. 35-0-5 for ready, Rs. 35-7-6 and Rs. 35-1-6 for 17th June settlement and Rs. 35-9-3 and Rs. 35-3-0 17th July settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 175.867 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market was very erratic with wide fluctuations in rates. The price of ready silver opening at Rs. 79-8 improved to Rs. 80-2 but declined persistently to as low as Rs. 77-10 on Tuesday. Following firmer advices from abroad and specially the report regarding the support given by purchases in London on American Treasury account, the rates spurted up allround and the rate in the local market improved to Rs. 79-2 on Wednesday. Owing to heavy selling pressure from China, however, the rates again slumped to Rs. 77-0 yesterday and closed at Rs. 77-8. Business transacted was large. Stocks on hand are estimated at some 25,000 bars with a poor offtake of about 5 to 10 bars barring an export of about 130 bars on settlement account. In Shanghai the dollar eased during the week from 1/8-9/16 to as low as 1/7-9/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 33-3/4d and 32-1/2d for ready and 34d and 32-3/4d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 80-2 and Rs. 77-0 for ready, Rs. 80-9 and Rs. 77-5 for 21st June settlement and Rs. 81-2 and Rs. 78-0 for 20th July settlement. The total import during the week amounted to Rs. 45,714 in coin.

SHARES.

The share market was steady during the period under review and prices showed all round improvement. Cotton mill shares opened slightly easy but closed steady. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 850-853/12-850. Century Rs. 271/4-273/12-271/4 Cen. India Rs. 311/4-3033/12; Kohinoor Rs. 206/14-206/4; New Great Rs. 145/10-151/4-148/12; Simplex Rs. 77/8-80/10-80 and Swadeshi Rs. 197/8-202/8-199/6.

In the miscellaneous sections Tata Steels were in prominence. Ordys advanced to Rs. 150/ and Defds to Rs. 730/, but closed at Rs. 149/8 and Rs. 722/8 respectively. Among the public utility shares Tata Powers were again firm improving to Rs. 1631/4, and Andhra Valleys to Rs. 1745, but reacted and closed at Rs. 1625 and Rs. 1730 respectively. Tata 2nd Pref. shares were firmer closing at Rs. 172/12. Another attractive feature was the Bombay Burmahs, which on bull support improved from Rs. 327/8 to Rs. 357/8. Alcock shares were also steady at Rs. 170. Bombay Trams showed little price changes at Rs. 157/3 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 305. Scindias on the other hand were firmer closing at Rs. 12/1. Cements were on the whole steady, Bundis closing at Rs. 40, Indian Cements at Rs. 450, Katni Ordys at Rs. 421/4 and Shahabad Cements at Rs. 522/8. New India Ass. shares were maintained at Rs. 43/12 and Belapur shares at Rs. 316/14. Ind. Investment Trust shares were unchanged at Rs. 58. Among railways Ahmd. Prantij were unchanged at Rs. 855, while Tapti Valleys improved from Rs. 765 to Rs. 771/4. Imperial Bank shares were steady throughout closing at Rs. 1565. Contributories improved from Rs. 396/4 to Rs. 400. Bank of India shares finished at Rs. 120/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 37/14.

The final forecast of the wheat crop of the Central Provinces and Berar for the season 1934-35 states that the area in the C. P. and Berar together stands at 2,615,043 acres against 3,440,602 acres last year, an increase of 5 per cent. It also exceeds the quinquennial and decennnial averages by 11 and 7 per cent respectively.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

and profits and the State was losing her income tax revenues, her revenues on the State railways and several other revenues. Whilst the government is in this embarrassed position, the Franco-Soviet Pact became a reality through political necessities of the country. The Pact still requires ratification by both the Houses of French Parliament. If before such a ratification, the Flandin Government is overthrown and if a French Fascist or at any rate anti-Soviet Government could be brought into existence, it would delight many countries of Europe. What cannot be done by diplomatic or political pressure can be achieved by concentrated finance war on France with the assistance of Fascist and anti-Soviet bankers and speculators in France.

Defending The Franc

However, the economic position is sufficiently strong in France to withstand any attack on the gold hoarding of the Bank of France. So far about £70 million of gold has been already drawn out of the country in two weeks and the great scare is still continued by the British Press that the Franc must go down from its present value of 74 to the £ to about a 100 to the £. 100 Franc exchange would be equivalent to 180 Franc against the British gold £ instead of the normal 124. Also the budget deficit shows a gap of £120 million. The present situation in France must be one of panic which should be able to overthrow the existing government. Simultaneously the Bank of England is buying gold and Franc heavily in Paris for the British Government's Secret Fund. The authorities in Britain, however attempt to explain that this is not due to any hostility towards France but that their Bank is taking advantage of the present golden opportunity in order to restore its stock of gold to a high level. The position of the French Government must therefore be one of promising to the people to stop the value of Franc from falling. To do so it would require extraordinary powers to deal drastically with its own speculators, with the foreign speculators and also with its own manufacturers and working class. All these opposing forces will have to be kept under control by extraordinary measures at different times.

Position In U. S.

So like Roosevelt, Flandin had come forward to say to his people to give him unlimited powers to do what he thought fit without disclosing the details of the purposes of his measure. To his great discomfiture, however, the American situation this week turned against Roosevelt with dramatic suddeness. The Supreme Court of the United States after two years of operation of Roosevelt's various decrees and codes has given judgment that all these decrees and codes of the President are unconstitutional and illegal. The English press is carefully watching what appears to be the worst position of America. Naturally the orthodox Republican constitutionalists of France are now against granting unlimited powers to their Prime Minister as being destructive of the Republican constitution. The Fascist leaders did not help Flandin because they hate the Franco-Soviet Pact.

Influence On Britain

The situation in America and France appears to have a direct tremendous effect on British politics. There are signs in England that the failure of Roosevelt and Flandin and the defeat of the dollar and the Franc may encourage the present National Government of Britain to hurry on with the General Election with full confidence to get back into saddle. With a reconstructed Cabinet and internal differences composed and compromised, the Government will point out to the British electorate the muddle and danger into which the working class of America and France have been brought by unstable finance policy. The mass psychology from now on will be made in favour of the National Government and thus 1936 will see the British Electorate returning a Conservative Government under the misnomer of a National Government to Westminster instead of a Socialist Government as assured by the Labour Party.

A CORRECTION

In the "Bombay Chronicle" of June 7 was published a report from Jalgaon regarding the conviction of the Chief Officer and some other officials of the Amalner Municipality under the heading 'Jalgaon Chief Officer and Employees jailed". We regret the error in the headline. The report relates, of course, to the officials of the Amalner Municipality.

JHALAWAR HEIR'S NEW ENGAGEMENT

"Tilak" Ceremony Performed With Jubbal Princess

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE, June 5.

Closely following upon the Maharaja of Patiala's announcement from Paris, cabled by 'Reuter' the other day, breaking of the matrimonial alliance between the Patiala and the Jhalawar houses, comes the news of engagement of the heir-apparent, Harischandra Singh, of Jhalawar with Princess Ela, the youngest daughter of the Raja of Jubbal The "Tilak" ceremony was performed recently at Jhalawar by the Raja of Keonthal, nephew of Jubbal, in the presence of Rajas Dhrangadra and Partabgarh.

It will be interesting to recall that the heir apparent was previously betrothed to the Princess of Patiala. A stout opposition was said to have been offered by a host of Rajput Princes from Kathiawar to the proposed Jhalawar-Patiala alliance on the assumption that the alliance with a Sikh Ruling house would constitute a grave departure from the Rajput tradition. Besides the Maharani of Jhalawar herself was not a consenting party to the proposal. The Maharani's grim resolve to fast unto death and the opposition from certain Rajput Princes ultimately culminated in the annulment of the alliance recently reported by 'Reuter'.

WAZIRI AGREEMENT WITH GOVT. OF INDIA

NATHIAGALI, June 8.

For certain agreed concessions, the Torikhel in North Waziristan have voluntarily entered into an agreement with the Government of India enabling the latter to open up the whole of the Khaisora valley and other Torikhel territories for which the Torikhel have been pressing for some years. —A. P.

Viceroy's Cabinet Meets

SIMLA, June 8.

The Viceroy held a meeting of his Executive Council to-day.—United Press.

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B. P. VORA & Co.,
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Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

for the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

KANNADA SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Cashed even before maturity
available in denominations of Rs. 10/ and above.

TOTAL YIELD Rs. 4-6-0 P. A.

Paid once half yearly at 3⅛% p. a, with an additional 1¼% p. a. on maturity.

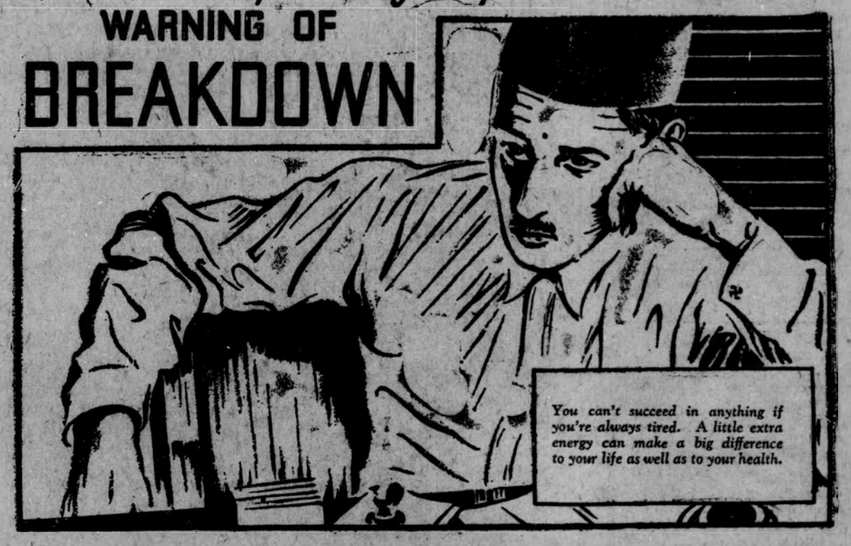
If Left To Accumulate → Rs. 100/- Will Amount to Rs. 122-13-6

Full Particulars from ;—

CANARA BANK LTD.,
Estd. 1906

No. 1, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
LOCAL OFFICE: Gomuk Bhuvan, Masjid Bunder, Mandvi.
OFFICES AT: Hubli, Calicut, Cochin, Ernakulam, Alleppey, Bangalore, Davangere, Chickmagalur, Mangalore—Bunder, Mangalore—City, Kasaragod, Puttur, Buntwal, Karkala, Udipi, Coondapoor and Gangoli.

Don't neglect fatigue— NATURE'S WARNING OF **BREAKDOWN**


You can't succeed in anything if you're always tired. A little extra energy can make a big difference to your life as well as to your health.

HORLICK'S *restores vigour, gives 1/3rd extra energy*

YOU can't enjoy life—you can't work well—if every day leaves you "fagged-out". More important still—if you haven't enough energy for work, *you haven't enough to guard against illness.*

Only proper nourishment can give energy. If you're run-down, it's likely that your weakened system cannot extract sufficient energy from your food. And many people's diet is certainly deficient in easily-digested, energy-giving elements.

Horlick's remedies this—perfectly. It is all nourishment, and the process of manufacture is such that it does not tax the digestion, even those with the most delicate digestions can get the full benefit from its ample supply of energy. That is why Horlick's is so very widely recommended for convalescents.

Horlick's taken regularly builds up a reserve of energy and stamina. Take a glass when you're tired—you can *feel* vigour returning. Tests have proved that a glass of Horlick's daily increases energy by as much as *one third.*

HORLICK'S—*a wise habit*

Many thousands of busy people take Horlick's regularly once a day and feel all the better for it. An excellent time is at chota hazri—a cup of Horlick's starts you off full of energy to carry you through a long day. The lightest, most hurried tiffin becomes a sustaining meal when you add Horlick's; and if you are up late, or doubtful of sleeping, a cup last thing at night ensures deep, refreshing sleep. Horlick's is easy to mix, hot or cold; nicest of all when made with the Horlick's Mixer, obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

What HORLICK'S is

HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It contains no starch. Besides a due proportion of protein, it is rich in maltose and dextrin—pure energy-foods in the most directly assimilable form. There is no waste-matter in Horlick's; it is 100 per cent nourishment. Partially pre-digested in manufacture, it is readily assimilated even by a delicate digestion, and its energy-giving effect is rapid.

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
—100 PER CENT ENERGY-GIVING NOURISHMENT

COTTON MARKETS NERVOUS & IRREGULAR

Recovery Committee Recommends 10 Cent Loan And Retention Of ProcessingTax

Selling On Reaction Theory

N. R. A. Modifications Passed

Bombay, June 8.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices advanced on favourable Liverpool cables but later declined on selling on reaction theory.

A very close watch on Washington and foreign situations for clues of future trends was shown by American markets on Friday. The cotton market was in a waiting attitude. There was buying by brokers usually representing Government but a decline subsequently followed the recommendation of the Economic Advisory Committee for a ten cent loan and the continuance of the Processing Tax.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points with October 11.33. There was scattered buying which resulted in a further rise of 5 points and October was quoted 11.38 at noon which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was heavy selling which depressed prices by 28 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net decline of 10 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 10.80c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm during the early part but later on ruled weak on increased selling. The market closed at a net decline of 13 to 11 points and Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points at 11,90c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points. It being pre-holiday session there was no activity. Bombay selling and local buying of near position was in evidence at the opening. Later on there was good trade calling and offerings were light. The market closed at a rise of 12 to 8 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices improved 6 points at 6.83d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a rise of 12 to 2 points. At the close July was quoted 5.93, October 5.88 and November 5.58.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This section was steady with limited enquiry. Sakels futures closed 9 points up and Uppers futures improved 16 to 11 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was fairly steady. Sakels futures advanced 14 to 13 points while Ashmouni futures gained 4 to 10 points.

HEAVY REALISING.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—Early buying reported to be on account of Government flared up prices but realising ensued on the unofficial economic Advisory Committee recommending 10 cent loan on new crop and retention of process-tax.

The House of Representatives have voted the N.R.A. in the modified form.

In France, Premier Laval has obtained from the Chamber the Plenary Powers with a majority.

The weather map in the cotton belt shews a divergence of conditions though it is generally styled fairly favourable.

American mills' consumption report for last month is expected to be slightly under the corresponding figure of last year.

With less inspiring news prices may sag a little further but we consider moderate scale-down purchases advisable.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.38 plus 13 up (12-1 p.m.)
Lowest 11.10—10 down (3-4 p.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.08 plus 12 (3-15 p.m.)
Lowest 5.99 plus 03 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market steady. Trade calling. Shortage of contracts. Economic Committee recommend ten cent loan Bearish

New York: Market eased on liquidation influenced by recommendation of Committee on Economic Recovery that Government loan be limited to ten cents. Doubt if it carries any weight.

New York: 10 cent cotton loan recommended. Bearish.

New York? Technical reaction. Mar[illegible]

recommendation of 10 cent loan on next crop. Scalping market.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 8.

	To-day's Price.
July	11.69
October	11.39
December	11.38
January	11.40
March	11.44
Middling Spot	12.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 8.

July	11.62
October	11.32
December	11.31
Middling Spot	12.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts all U.S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the continent	3,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 8.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	32-11|16
Forward	32-15|16
Gold Bars Fine per oz.	Unrecd.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 8.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	12.14
Amsterdam	7.25-3|4
Brussels	28.96
Madrid	35.84
Milan	59.50
Berne	15.02-1|2
Paris	74.34

New York closing rate 4.91-5|8

N.B.—All London markets except Exchanges were closed on 8th June.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, June 7

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0 5/8 per cent to 0 5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0 5/8 per cent to 0 11/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 0 1/4 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan 0 1/2 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 7

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb Sellers 6 1/16

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, June 8

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £31-12-6
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £31-13-9
Standard Copper 3 months £32
Electrolytic Copper £35-10
New York market—
Non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cents
Bombay market—
Y M sheets 4x4x21/Rs. 32 28/112/Rs. 31-8
Copper sheets 4x4x21/112/Rs. 35-12
Copper Asho Rs. 37-8
Y M Ashe Rs. 33 (nominal)
Tone: Irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 7

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 65 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 105
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 86 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 3/4

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 8

Ready Javas Rs 13-15-6
Shipment May Rs. 4-3-6
Shipment June Rs. 4-3-6
Shipment JulySept Rs. 4-3-6
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-3-6
Saraya Rs. 14
Harinagar Rs. 14
Java Spot F4.06

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, June 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	4
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	23
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	19
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	51
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	128
Western Union Telg	30 1/4
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	16 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	10
Erie R R	8
Pennsylvania R R	21
Union Pacific R R	99
Great North Pfd	16
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	23
Amr Tobacco B	86
Canadian Pacific	10
Bethelehem Steel	25
United States Steel	32 1/4
American Smelting	22
Int Nickel of Canada	28 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 3/4
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	55
International Harvestor	39
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motor	30 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	25
St. Oil of N J	49
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	13 1/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	13
Chast Bank	25 1/2
National City Bank	22 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	365
Celanese Corp of Amr	22
General Foods	35
National Dairy	15
Du Pont de Nemours	98
Guaranty Trust	25

Total business 3/4 million.
Narrow but firm market. Carloadings down 14300

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 7

Broach J/A opening 227 1/2; highest 228; lowest 226 3/4; closing 227 1/2
Broach A/M 1936 opening 210 1/4; highest 212 3/4; lowest 210; closing 212
Oomra July opening 205 1/4; highest 205 3/4; lowest 204 3/4; closing 205 1/4
Oomra D/J opening 188 1/2; highest 188 3/4; lowest 187 3/4; closing 188 1/4
Bengal July opening 140 3/4; highest 142; lowest 140 1/2; closing 141 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 135 3/4; highest 137; lowest 135 1/2; closing 136 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 7
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 32 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-35) Rs. 6 1/2

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 31st May 1935.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000

Bombay, May 31.

Capital Paid up	Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	Rs.	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	Rs.	24,58,92,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	3,64,68,000
	Rs.	30,61,60,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	Rs.	4,90,98,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	Rs.	5,90,38,000
Bills Discounted	Rs.	73,75,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs.	1,27,36,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	2,81,76,000
Cash, in hand, at Banks, & Inyestments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	Rs.	14,97,37,000
	Rs.	30,61,60,000

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 7

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels June sellers 23/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels June sellers 23/9
South Australian parcels June sellers 26/9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 8

Wheat	7,502 cwts.
Linseed	4,404 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	115 cwts.
Gingellyseed	280 cwts.
Poppyseed	62 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,611 cwts.
Castorseed	489 cwts
Rice	13,582 cwts
Myrabollams	752 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,249 cwts.
Gram	1,425 cwts.
Joowar	2,886 cwts.
Barley	33 cwts.
Bajree	590 cwts.
Coal	2,780 tons

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 7

September 348 plus 01
December 349 plus 01
March 2.91—
May 2.91—

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 8

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 210 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 210/8 while Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 225/12. The market was dull with restricted business.

In the afternoon the local market was steady. Liverpool market being closed there was no influence. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	226	0	0
Broach A/M	211	0	0
Oomra July	204	4	0
Oomra D/J	188	0	0
Bengal July	141	4	0
Bengal D/J	135	12	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 8

Bengal Superfine	159
Bengal Fine	151
Bengal F G	144
Sindh-Punjab Fine	151
Sindh-Punjab F G	144
Wardha-Hingt	229
Nagpur/Savner	231
Pundhurna	216
Yeotmal	214
Arvi	214
Ellichpur	212
Berar	206/208
Khamgaon	208/210
Mulkapur	204/206
Khandesh	202/204
Jalna/Sailu	202/204
Burwah/Sanavad	206/208
Broach Fine	232/234
Punjab/American	266/271
Punjab/American mix	246/251
Cambodia	301/306
Compta Good	261/266
Kampala	356
Busoga	354
Jinja	346

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Mostly cloudy showers
Central: Partly cloudy to cloudy
West: Partly cloudy to cloudy

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 8
Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	186	229,957
Central India	146	103,735
Barsi and Nagar	318	165,684
Hyderabad Gaorani	73	45,425
Berar	820	395,304
Central Provinces	10	92,493
Total Oomras	1,473	992,628
Dholera	1,307	172,788
N W Provinces	...	32,587
Rajputana	445	35,614
Sind-Punjab	1,041	304,706
Broach	...	130,953
Coompta and Dharwar	279	79,124
Westerns-Northerns	725	56,867
Cocoanada	...	205
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,146	66,265
Persian	...	2,476
American	...	64,577
Egyptian and African	3,589	307,228
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	10,085	2,246,729

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 6th June

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,521	340,401
Japan and China	7,879	999,768
Coast Ports	21	26,140
Up-country by Rail	...	205,375
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	31,159
Total	9,421	1,602,843

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 7

July 84 5/8—1 3/8c
September 83—1 3/8c
December 85 1/8—1 3/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 7

July 64 7/8—1/4d
October 64 3/4—3/8d
December 65 1/4 —1/8d
March 65 1/2 plus 1/4d

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, June 7

June 11.98—02
July 12.06—03
Augutt 12.14—03

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, June 7

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 7

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C and F Calcutta per cwt
June/July nominal 6/9
C and F Bombay per cwt
June/July sellers 6/6
C and F Karachi per cwt
June/July sellers 6/6

LATEST LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, June 8

All markets of Liverpool and London are closed to-day.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 8

The local silver market was fairly steady and prices after opening at Rs 78/2 advanced to Rs. 78/9 on scattered buying and covering. The undertone of the market was good. The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-7 7/8

Later on silver prices firmed up to Rs. 78/14 but again declined to Rs. 78/2 as London quotations were unchanged. The gold market was fairly active.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	77	14	0
Jeth delivery	78	2	0
Ashad delivery	78	12	0
Ready gold	34	4	9
Jeth delivery	35	5	0
Ashad delivery	35	6	3

MONTREAL SILVER PRICES

Montreal, June 7

July 72.65 plus 60
September 73.20 plus 60
December 73.90—20

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 7

Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 72 1/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 7

Spot 32 11/16
Forward 32 15/16

GOLD MARKET

London, June 7

Gold Bars fine per oz £7-1-9 1/2

LONDON SILVER MARKET

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. report:—The market at first responded to a steady enquiry from the Indian bazaars and speculators. Subsequently however there was a sharp setback, the market reflecting the unsettled conditions in the United States and Shanghai. With buyers showing reluctance, heavy offerings from China easily depressed the market. There was support from America at the decline and also from India and speculators and prices recovered."—Reuter.

VAST SILVER BUYING PROGRAMME

Huge Bull Position

Mr. Wm. D. TenBroeck, agent for Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., has issued the following report:—

"In view of the many rumours which have been current in the Bombay market for the past two months with regard to American Treasury buying silver outside of America the following extract from The Wall Street Journal will be of interest.

It is dated May 16, 1935 when after five consecutive rises, the New York spot silver price touched 76 3/4 cents.

It is now (June 8, 1935) 72 -/4 cents.

"Capping a five days advance, the price of silver in New York yesterday was marked up 1 3/4 cents to 76 3/4 cents a fine ounce, which compares with the 77.57 cents a fine ounce, which the Government established on April 24 as the price to be paid for newly mined domestic silver. The silver market has been quietly gaining momentum in the past few days since the low point in the reaction was touched at 71 1/4 cents on May 9."

"Ever since the 77.57 price was established on April 24, the Treasury has maintained complete silence with regard to its silver plans. Speculators at that time tested the Treasury price in a series of sensational advances to 81 cents, but failed to bring any Treasury action, and the price fell promptly.

"Little interest has been shown in New York in the past few days, but considerable business is understood to have been done for Far East account. In London, China and India have been buying, while general speculative interest remains keen."

"The bull position in silver in London market is believed to be huge. It is estimated that in the last few months speculative profits have amounted to dollar 25,000,000. This profit places the speculator in a very strong position and enables him to play a waiting game with the American Treasury. A great portion of this profit is held by Indian speculators."

"Under the present circumstances, the demand for a future claim upon silver outweights the demand for actual metal, a sure sign that speculation is running the market, rather than foreign government buying for monetary reserve purposes, such as has been claimed in Washington."

MORGENTHAU ON MONEY.

(May 15, '35 Wall St. Journal).

"The future of the dollar which Secretary Morgenthau chose to leave entirely unanswered, despite his firm contention that it is "absolutely sound" and that it could be stabilized. Silver was only mentioned in passing, for instance. Yet the Treasury is committed, under an act of Congress, to a vast silver-buying program (whose effects on certain sections of the British Empire are proving none too constructive), which contemplates—at some future, unspecified date—a fererermination of the value of the dollar on a bimetallic or symetallic base."

"It must be said, in all fairness to Mr. Morgenthau, that the silver plan wasn't his idea. The fact remains, however, that it messes up the picture, not only in connection with future of the dollar, but also in connection with Great Britain's money problems."

Unless there is some sudden change in the U. S. Government's present policy, we are inclined to expect a nagging uncertain market in silver.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 8

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 June July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Oct.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 1/2
Banks selling T T 270 1/2
Banks buying T T 267
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 557
Banks buying D D 572
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8
Banks buying T T 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 159 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 112
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92 1/2 7th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 7/8 8th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 8th instant
London/Paris 74.54 7th instant
London/Belgium 28.81 3/8 7th instant
LondonSwitzerland 15.08 1/2 7th instant
London/Italy 59.92 7th instant
London/Berlin 12.18 7th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 7th instant
London/New York 4.93 1/8 7th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.2s 7th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, dull.
Gold £7-0-7 6th instant £7-1-9 1/2 7th instant
Silver London Ready 32 1/2 6th instant 32 11/16 7th instant
Silver London Forward 32 3/4 6th instant 32 15/16 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 72 1/2 6th instant 72 1/2 7th instant
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 6th instant 5/8 per cent 7th instant
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 6th instant 5/8 per cent 7th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

HOLIDAY IN LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Liverpool cotton market closed four p.m. seventh until ten a.m. eleventh and four p.m. thirteenth until ten a.m. seventeenth instant.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 6th June 9,152 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,286,724 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,034,348 bales
Increase 151,876 bales

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

Bombay New York—
Broach J/A 225/8 New York July 11.45 Rs. 32 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.92 5/8
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 210 New York May 11.30 Rs. 45 at Cross Rate 4.92 5/8

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

Bombay, June 8

The local share bazar was again closed to-day for forward business on account of settlement.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 7-6-35	4306000	7387000
Receipts yesterday 7-6-35	4000	7000
Exports to date 7-6-35	4517000	7015000
Stock at Ports 7-6-35	1576000	2767000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-6-35	268000	1295000
Stock at Liverpool 7-6-35	680000	1007000
Visible Supply 7-6-35	4115000	6059000
Quantity in sight 7-6-35	7874000	11692000
Quantity out of sight 7-6-35	9077000	12186000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, June 8

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/9/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/9/6
4 pe rcent 1960/70 Sett 107
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 101/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 106/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 per cent 1935 100/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/7
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8

NO EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, June 8

This week there was no export of gold from Bombay. Banks were unable to buy in the local market as prices were above export parity owing to disturbed situation in France.

LOCAL RAIN IN C. P. & DECCAN

POONA, June 9.

Monsoon is weak. Thunderstorms caused local rain in west Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, and Bombay and Deccan with a few falls in west Central India, south-east Madras coast, Bengal, Assam and lower Burma. Temperatures still remain markedly above normal in United Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and east of Central Provinces.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Amherst and Mergui three-quarters of an inch each, Silchar and Jalpaiguri three inches each, Mymensingh half inch, Seoni and Pachmarhi half inch each, Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Guna quarter each, Mahableshwar, Belgaum, Parbhani and Trichinopoly half inch each.

FORECAST.

Thunderstorm and rain will occur locally in Assam and Bengal and at a few stations in Bihar and Orissa, east Central Provinces and Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-6-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .011 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 83.6 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.8 degrees 3.2 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 82.7 degrees 3.6 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 122 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rain in 24 hours 0.06 inches
Total rainfall during the month 0.07 inches
Total rainfall during the year 0.09
Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-6-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.5deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 7.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1933-34	Corresponding Week 1934
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	7,874	55	11,692	45 bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,480	78	5,267	55 "
Exports from U.S. Ports	4,517	103	7,015	87 "
Of which to Japan	1,462	29	1,669	18 "
Of which to China	109	—	270	18 "
Of which to Great Britain	719	20	1,202	2 "
Of which to Germany	379	5	1,335	5 "
Stock at New York	—	9	—	67 "
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	1,576	—	2,767 "
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	268	—	1,295 "
World's Visible Supply	—	5,907	—	8,429 "
Of which American Cotton	—	4,115	—	6,059 "
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	9,077	184	12,186	160 "
Receipts at U.S. Ports	4,306	30	7,387	37 "

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1935

Power Behind The National Congress

SUBHAS BOSE ON GANDHI-JI'S LEADERSHIP

India Can Expect Him Back In Field To Fight 'Reforms'

GENEVA, (By Mail.)

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of a signed article in "Neve Zuercher Zeitung" (a Swiss Democratic Daily) writes:—

The European press knows at present very little to report on the political events in India. In general, the impression prevails here that Mahatma Gandhi has completely played out.

Undoubtedly, Mahatma Gandhi has suffered a defeat in his fight with the British Government, when after 8 years, he brought into being his great movement a second time in 1930, he placed hope in two things. In the first place he expected that he would be able to paralyse civil administration in India by passive resistance. Further, he hoped that the ethical character of his movement will find such a strong echo in the conscience of the British people that a peaceful settlement of the Indian problem will come of it. But Mahatma Gandhi suffered disillusionment.

A MORAL APPEAL.

The movement of passive resistance was mighty and conquered a widely different strata of the people, but it was not strong enough to paralyse the administration of British India. In spite of great difficulties and in spite of extensive opposition, the British Government managed to continue its administration further. The moral appeal of Mahatma Gandhi made little impression on the conscience of the British people. These are the causes of the failure of the movement of passive resistance, which he himself suspended in 1934.

SECRET OF HIS POWER.

The question arises, what kind of actual forces are behind Mahatma Gandhi, where is the secret of his power which this slender man uses, a man who barely weighs 90 lbs. and gladly goes out in the tatlers of a miserable beggar. The answer is very simple. Foremost of all, he is in his last and deepest motives, absolutely selfless—he indentifies himself completely with the interests of the people. Behind him stands a powerful political organisation, the Indian National Congress, founded in 1885 to struggle for the political emancipation of India. Without the fame and appeal of his sacredness, Mahatma Gandhi would not be so powerful as a political leader, that he actually is. But without a well-organised political party, behind him, in spite of all his popularity he would not be any danger for the British Government.

CHANGED TACTICS.

When the passive resistance movement was temporarily suspended, the tactics of the Indian National Congress changed. A group of the party resolved to participate in the activity of the Parliament, the Indian Legislative Assembly, in order to carry on there the fight for Indian freedom on constitutional and legal manner. Another group, with Mahatmaji himself at the head, tries first of all to improve the economic condition of the country people. Mahatma Gandhi has temporarily retired from the leadership of the Nationalist Party—the Indian National Congress. But his influence on the party and on the masses of people is as great as ever. The present leadership of the party consists of men and women, whom he himself has determined and the present programme of the Congress and tactics of the Congress, has his express assent. In this manner, Mahatma Gandhi is even to-day the power behind the National Congress.

MOCKERY OF REFORMS

In India as well as in Europe, the interest is concentrated on the new reform plan which the British Government has placed for approval before its Parliament. The differences which have broken out on it between Baldwin and Churchill have absolutely no importance for India. What Baldwin wants to offer to India may be capitulation of England according to Churchill. That does not prevent even the most moderate politician in India to refuse the offer of Baldwin. Why? The projected new reforms provide for Central and Provincial Parliamentary methods. In the provinces ministers responsible for the local parliament will take charge of administrative departments but the Governor appointed by the British Government in England and responsible to it will have the power to hinder the different ministers and even to take upon himself the administration of any department. Over and above this, the officials of highest services are not placed under the control of ministers responsible for the Provincial Parliaments, but will exclusively be responsible to the Viceroy and the British Cabinet in London. At the centre of the Federation, the Viceroy who will also remain Governor-General, will exercise even wider veto powers than the Governors of Provinces. Nearly 80 per cent. of the Federal Budget estimates will be exempted from the sanctioning powers of the Legislative Assembly; many departments, such as Foreign, Financial and army are not subject to Parliamentary control. Above all, neither the Federal Parliament for the Federal Government will be in a position to push through any measures likely to be against the commercial interests of England.

A further whittling down the effectiveness of the new Constitution is attempted by an artificial limitation of the representation of the Hindus in the Parliament. The Hindus who form about three-fourths of the population are mostly behind the demands of the Indian National Congress. In the Provincial Parliaments therefore, the ethical and religious minorities should, according to the most complicated provisions of the new reforms, receive a representation far beyond their numerical importance. In both chambers of the Fedefal Parliament, the Government wants to give the Indian Princes, whom it tries to induce to participate in the Government of the Federation, an extremely important representation. Englishmen hope thus to make the minorities in the Provincial Parliaments and the Princes in the Federal Parliament to act in an Anglophile spirit.

NO REAL POWER

If the British Government conceded to the Indian people a really substantial part of political power, no doubt an influential section of the National Party would go over to the Englishmen and the Party itself would thus be paralysed for a long time. Under the actual conditions, the Party will continue to be an uninterrupted opposition. The movement cannot be stopped by giving the minorities a greater number of seats in the Parliament, because with these seats no real power is attached, so that their possession will not satisfy even the minorities. The Princes are hesitating yet to join the planned federation, because they fear thereby to lose the autonomy till now enjoyed by them. If they decide however to follow the wishes of the Government, the National Democratic Movement will spread inevitably into their territories, which the National Congress till now leaves out of account.

THE SOCIALIST GROUP.

There are, besides, other sources of future political unrest in India, which have nothing to do with the Congress. There is Peasant Organisation, a powerful trade Union Movement, under the direction All-India Trade Union Congress, and within the Congress itself a militant, radical group which calls itself a Socialist Congress Party.

The progressively worsening economic condition of the country can, in addition to the unsatisfied thirst for political liberty, easily drive the country into another fight.

The introduction of the new constitution can therefore be the signal to a new popular moment. If Mahatma Gandhi still lives and is strong, as all Indians eagerly hope, he would place himself again at the head of such a battle.—United Press.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who received an address of welcome from the Ahmednagar Municipality and a purse of Rs. 1,250 from the District Congress Committee, on his visit to the town a week ago, is seen here addressing the public gathering. To his left is Khan Bahadur Dorab Nagarwala, C.I.E., President of the Municipality.

On the 5th instant while at Poona Babu Rajendra Prasad performed the opening ceremony of the Lokashakti Mandir, built for the offices and press of the "Lokashakti" bi-weekly journal of Poona. Photo shows Rajen Babu at the gate of the Mandir.

Babu Rajendra Prasad inspecting the Harijan Quarters at Poona during his visit to the town last week.

MAIN PROBLEMS OF INDIAN HISTORY

(Continued from page 7.)

and provincial organizations that have played, and are still playing, a brilliant role in the development of historical investigation. Provincial patriotism has a rightful, nay an essential, place in the national life and endeavour, for it is from the warmth and glow of the concrete events that appear every moment and unconsciously mould our outlook, that we reach the sublime heights of an all-India patriotism. I cannot expect a citizen of Poona to develop a conception of Indian patriotism unless he has been bred in and shared with the thoughts of those who made Poona famous. They carved a temple of fame and valour which is a source of perennial interest to thousands who undertake the pilgrimage of piety and devotion to this sacred and historic city. Similarly, I cannot conceive a Delhi citizen who is not constantly reminded of the splendour of the Moghal Rule by the daily almost hourly sight of monuments of Moghal glory and brilliance. A Sikh cannot become a true Indian patriot unless he has love for sacred Amritsar or historic Lahore. Provincial patriotism is the foundation of National patriotism, and the object in starting this organization is not to kill provincial bodies but to encourage and foster their development and to bring men closer together, that we may be able to launch those undertakings and enterprises which have been deferred for an unconscionably long time. The Modern History Congress aims at organizing the scattered energies and divided work of a number of institutions which have hitherto worked in isolation into a coherent and effective body. It will be the clearing-house of Indian historical research and will organize researches into the various phases of Indian history on an all India basis.

Concluding, Dr. Khan said: "Our historical researches must depend essentially on the nature and variety of material at our disposal, our conclusions must be deduced logically and calmly from the material itself, they must be inspired by the new sentiments which animate India to-day. It is the spirit of a common Indian nationality, basing itself on the fundamental unity of the Indian people, and having its origin in the numerous forces, spiritual, intellectual and economic, which have fused various communities and classes, provinces and States, into an organic whole. The emergence of this idea from the "welter" of anarchy and confusion, which has unhappily marred the development in some centuries, is the happiest sign of the present, and I hope and believe that this conception will be incorporated in the daily pattern of our national life. While history is the record of truth, and nothing but the truth, it deals with the human organism, with its passions and prejudices, its sub-conscious impulses and lofty ideals. It is a record of human activity, and is instinct with life. We deal not with fossils, but with the achievements of persons who have left imperishable monuments of their glory in the Indian Society of to-day. The present is linked up with the past by the strongest forces in the world. It is the sacred duty of historians of India to attempt the interpretation of her annals in a way that is in harmony, not only with the facts of history, but also with the conception of her common nationality. This does not and ought not to involve importation of our modern theories into the solid mass of material concerning small and limited periods of history. History ought not to be made to serve any theory, however popular it may be, if facts do not warrant its acceptance. All that it implies is that, the spirit in which we undertake this task must be entirely different from that which has unfortunately disfigured some writings, both Indian and English.

I hope and believe that a new era has dawned, an era in which India will rise to the height of her greatness, and will show to the world that she is fitted to occupy her rightful place in a position of complete equality with other nations of the world. A great deal depends on the way in which the youth of India is taught history, during the impressionable period of adolescence, as well as on the method and the spirit in which the historians perform their task. We can enable her to reach her full stature by infusing the spirit of Indian nationality into our writings, by avoiding sectional views and prejudices and popularising the idea of a common nationality. This is a sacred duty, and I hope and believe that it will be performed by us with the zeal and enthusiasm which have always characterised our best and noblest efforts in the past."

FURTHER PROTECTION TO PRINTING & WRITING PAPER

Tariff Board To Examine Classification & Recommend Necessary Changes

BOMBAY, June 8.

The Tariff Board has issued the following Press Communique:—

The Government of India, Department of Commerce, in their Resolution No. 202-T (1)/35 dated the 25th May, 1935, have referred to the Tariff Board the question of the classification of paper for tariff purposes with a view to recommending such changes as may be considered necessary to give effect to the intentions of the Legislature in granting protection to printing and writing papers under the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection), Act, 1932.

TERMS OF RESOLUTION.

The terms of the resolution are as follows:—

"In paragraph 101 of the 1931 Report on the grant of protection to the Paper and Paper Pulp Industries, the Tariff Board recommended that in the event of their proposals in regard to the measures of protection to be afforded to the industries being accepted, steps should be taken at the earliest possible opportunity after the passing of the act to specify, as definitely as might be possible, the classes of paper which are by ordinary trade usage included in the term "Printing and Writing Paper" as used in the Import Tariff Schedule. In announcing their decisions on the report the Government of India in their Resolution in this Department No. 202-T (28), dated the 3rd February 1932, expressed their inability to accept the Board's recommendation. In their view the definition of articles to which the protective tariff should apply was one which should indicate as precisely as possible the intention of the Legislature and should be so framed as to include any such articles as can be produced economically in the country or may compete with an indegenous product. For this purpose trade usage provides no guide. At the same time, the Government of India appreciated the fact that the then current statutory definition of the protected classes of paper gave rise to difficulties of interpretation, and declared that if protection were given for a further period to the paper industry they proposed to proceed to the revision of the basis of assessment to duty of imported paper in consultation with the different interests concerned in such a way as to obviate disputes regarding the interpretation of the tariff. They also undertook to place the result of such revision before the Legislature.

DIVERGENT VIEWS

"In accordance with their announcement the Government of India consulted the various interests concerned in the matter on a broad scheme of classification, the central idea of which was the specification of non-protected papers and the grouping of all others in a residual protective class. The views received have, however, been so divergent that it has been impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. The Government of India consider that in the circumstances the question should be investigated by the Tariff Board. They have decided therefore to ask the Board to examine the classification of paper for tariff purposes with a view to recommending such changes as may be considered necessary to give effect to the intentions of the Legislature in granting protection to printing and writing papers under the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act, 1932".

Firms or persons interested in the enquiry should submit written representations (with six spare copies) embodying such views as they wish the Board to take into consideration not later than 1st July, 1935, to the Secretary, Tariff Board, Town Hall, Bombay.—United Press.

PUNJAB WOMEN'S APATHY

Only A Thousand Have Been Enfranchised So Far

LAHORE, June 8.

The apathy of women voters of the Punjab in betting their names registered in the electoral roll is likely to defeat Parliament's intentions of enfranchising them under the new constitution.

A month has elapsed since the electoral rolls were thrown open for registeration—in the case of women only by application, with few exceptions—and if the present indifference continues, it appears unlikely that the number of women voters will exceed one thousand, although the framers of the franchise scheme envisaged enfranchisement of five lakhs of women in all parts of the province.

ENGROSSED IN RELIEF WORK

The District Congress Committee yesterday evening passed a resolution requesting Baby Rajendra Prasad to extend the date of enrolment of Congress members as the Committee is "engrossed in earthquake relief work."

Out of the quota of 84,000 members the Punjab has so far only 3,000.—A. P.

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